The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

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The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1885.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIX, NO 28
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIX, NO 21

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	1 W	2 W	1 M	2 M	3 M	6 M	1 Y
1 inch	$ 75	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00
2 "	1 50	2 00	2 25	4 00	4 75	7 50	12 00
3 "	2 00	2 75	3 50	5 00	6 50	10 00	16 00
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¼ col	3 25	4 50	5 50	8 00	9 50	14 50	22 00
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"I have been troubled years with kidney and bladder difficulty. After using four bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY I have been completely cured."—William C. Clark, Mason and Builder, Auburn, N. Y.

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Mr. Henry Williams, Mechanic, East Bridgeport, Conn., says:—"About two months ago I caught a heavy cold, which settled in my kidneys. I got a bottle of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY and with the first dose began to get well."

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	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,165,716
Phœnix, of London	5,266,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,970
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All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Klein's Drug Store.
To be open at all hours during the day.
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Without injurious medication.

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An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

SELECT STORY.

A SCARBOROUGH SCANDAL.

The season at Scarborough was at its height. The hotels were crowded and inn-keepers and tradesmen were doing a roaring trade. Not only were there the usual holiday-makers, Yorkshire manufacturers, sprigs of nobility, overworked city men, with thir wives and superabundant families, but the cholera had sent over a goodly contingent of foreign nobilities with high-sounding names, and of more or less distinguished appearance. There were French Marquises and Counts, German Barons, and an Italian Duke; there was a Russian Prince, and there were dozens of wealthy Hebrews of every nationality, "rivaling the sun in Oriental splendor." Many of these personages were accompanied by their wives and daughters, and most of them were exceedingly affable in their demeanor, joining in whatever amusements the place afforded, and dancing away at the periodical assemblies with an energy which, if somewhat misdirected, was obviously well-meant. The Miss Mungos, from Bradford, and the Miss Shoddys, of Halifax, grew quite sated with the adulation of foreign noblemen, and if it had not been for the advent of the brilliant and fascinating Count Splitzentoff at the Regalia Hotel there is no knowing but the affections might have returned to the somewhat deserted Toms, Dicks and Harrys of their native county. But before the Count's superior attractions all minor constellations waned into insignificance. He was young, apparently about 32 or 33, he had lovely teeth and magnificent black hair; he was evidently possessed of untold wealth, wore little jewelry, and drove an admirable mail, phaeton and pair of horses. With one consent, therefore, the maidens of Scarborough fell down and worshipped him.

The Count was accessible, and speedily made a vast number of acquaintances. He was universally popular. The women all liked him, and the men, though not a litale jealous of his success, were forced to confess that he drove well and played a remarkably good game at billiards. He spoke moderately good English, with a strong foreign accent, and conversed fluently in French with any one who had sufficiently mastered the intricacies of that language. There were, of course, certain envious persons at Scarborough who hinted broadly that the fascinating Count was no Count at all, but an individual in a very much humbler station of life. The Baron von Stufguzz, for instance, insinuated that he had met him before in a gambling hell in Vienna, and that his duties there were of a character both mental and disreputable, while the Marquis de Tombola Ferrara said he was a courier, but as neither of these gentlemen adduced any evidence in support of their assertions, they were pretty universally disbelieved. Moreover, as both the Baron and the Marquis—and, for the matter of that, quite half of the most eminent personages in the hotel—had very good reasons for wishing that their own antecedents and pretensions should not be too closely investigated, they were content as a rule, to act upon the excellent proverb which regulates the conduct of those who live in glass houses. So the Count increased in favor with all his acquaintances, and became quite a leader of the social society. Just when he was at the zenith of his popularity, there arrived at the Regalia Hotel an American gentleman, accompanied by two young ladies. The party attracted no little interest. The American was a spare, dried-up looking man of 50 or thereabouts; he had an abrupt, decisive manner, and he gave his orders with the air of one accustomed to be obeyed with promptness and precision. His name, according to the visitors' book, was J. K. Dexter, and he had scarcely retired to his private sitting room before he was recognized by the hotel gossips as one of the largest and most successful speculators in Wall street. There was no doubt at all about Mr. Dexter's millions; men looked upon him with awe and admiration, while needy scions of nobility hung upon his lips, eager for the slightest indication of the course of the markets. The two young ladies rather puzzled the company at the Regalia Hotel. Mr. Dexter was known to be childless, and he had simply entered his name in the visitors' book as "Julius H. Dexter and party, New York." One of the girls was apparently very delicate; she always went to the Spa in a bath chair, closely wrapped up and wearing a thick veil, the other being in constant attendance. The second, who was of a sufficiently attractive appearance, dressed plainly but well, and seemed to enjoy excellent health. Mr. Dexter himself never alluded to them except as "Clara" and "Annie;" and the male visitors grew prodigiously anxious to make their acquaintance. But a week passed, and the foreign noblemen, spring captains, tailors, money-lenders and seedy honorables had not succeeded in attaining the object of their aspirations. Matters were growing desperate, so the Count was deputed to devise a scheme which might produce the desired effect.

"Clara, my dear," remarked Mr. Dexter one evening to the invalid, "that black-whiskered Italian brigand lookchap, who calls himself a Count, wants us to join in a driving excursion somewhere."

"Of course, you told him you'd do no such thing," answered the young lady, somewhat fretfully.

"I said I'd ask you—not that I ever supposed you'd mix with the tagrag and bobtail lot of people there are here."

"So you're not going?" said the other girl.

"Certainly not. Why?"

"Nothing, but I thought you might like a change in the monotony," and she rose and left the room.

"I wish to goodness some Italian brigand or noblemen would take a fancy to Annie," sighed the invalid. "Her temper is really undurable. Italian Counts are generally on the lookout for heiresses. Why can't you send her on this expedition instead of me? Nobody here knows that she hasn't got a farthing in the world. We might get rid of her, and what a blessing that would be."

"I am afraid you are getting uncharitable. It would, however, be rather sport to let these hungry fellows think she is an heiress. But if I take her what is to become of you?"

"I shall get on. The people are amusing to look at, and Hannah will take care of me. Besides, Annie positively irritates me, I know she thinks nursing such a dreadful infliction."

"Have it your own way, my dear. I'll tell the Count that we shall be delighted."

So when the appointed day came Mr. Dexter, accompanied by Miss Annie, and duly mounted on a moderately well-appointed coach, was piloted by the triumphant Count to a well-known show-place a dozen miles from Scarborough.

Me. Dexter omitted to inform Count Splitzentoff that the young lady under his charge was not his niece at all, but the daughter of a defaulting clerk, who had committed forgery and then blown out his brains. Neither did he say that she had not a sixpence in the world, or that he had allowed her to use the name of Dexter, owing to the disgrace which had stained that of her father. The excursion was, therefore, highly enjoyable. The Count had asked the Baron von Stufguzz to join the party too, on the condition, of course, that he did not make himself too agreeable to the pseudo-heiress; and the rich Miss Mungo and her mother had been invited for the Baron's amusement So, after inspecting some more or less interesting ruins, the party paired off in the grounds, the Count, of course, monopolizing Miss Dexter, and the Baron Miss Mungo, while Dexter was left to the tender mercies of the chaperon. The latter gentleman had decidedly the worst of the bargain, for Mrs. Mungo, who had been originally a Halifax mill girl, subjected him to a cross-examination of the most searching and irritating description about himself, his fortune, his nieces, the amount of money he intended to leave them, and, in fact, all his most private and personal affairs.

"I hope you enjoyed yourself, my dear," said Dexter to his protage, somewhat grimly, when his torments were over, and he found himself once more at the Regalia.

"Immensely," answered the young lady with much emphasis. "The Count is simply charming, and he is so well off; he has a house in Paris, a villa in Cannes and any amount of estates in Lithuania and the 'Caucasus.'"

"A house in Paris and a villa at Cannes!" growled Dexter to himself. I must make further inquiries."

Miss Annie Dexter, once having inserted the thin end of the wedge by getting an introduction to Scarborough society, gave her guardian no peace until she allowed her to go to the ever-recurring balls, which were the almost daily solace of the young men and maidens at the various hotels. She had no difficulty in getting Mrs. Mungo, or some other affable matron, to look after her, an arrangement which suited Dexter and his niece to perfection, as thereby they got rid of her for the evening, and were left to their own devices.

Everybody knows what a Scarborough hotel ball is. The guests of one hotel ask those of another alternately. There is usually a gentleman who officiates as master of ceremonies, and introduces everybody, whether they like it or not. Hence one sees young ladies of title revolving with Hebrew money-lenders, ambitious mammas gushing over their daughter's perfections to the managers of Haymarket restaurants, and respectable British merchants worshiping at the shrine of French ballet dancers and demi-mondaines. Miss Alice Dexter was not a young lady of very refined tastes, and this sort of thing suited her admirably. Her various chaperons impressed upon the company that she was the heiress of untold wealth, and Dexter's millions made such a sensation that the young lady had half a dozen proposals in as many days, She herself did nothing to enlighten her many adorers as to the real state of the case, as she was quite shrewd enough to know that any such statement would most materially decrease both their numbers and ardor. On the contrary, as she generally borrowed Miss Clara's dresses and diamonds, sometimes with and sometimes without her leave, she did her best to confirm the popular error.

After a few weeks of this sort of life the Count's attentions became so exceedingly marked that Annie began to expect a proposal daily. The Count, however, was a very wary gentleman, and, before proceeding to extremities, he determined to ascertain from her uncle what the young lady's prospects really were. He accordingly wrote him, begging the favor of a few minutes' conversation in his private room. The American, of course knew what was coming, but, not being overconfident in his own abilities to deal with an ardent lover, he took his niece's advice as the course he ought to pursue.

"That Polish Count, swindler, courier, or whatever he may be, means to propose for Annie. What am I to say?" he began.

"Oh, let him have her, by all means."

"But I don't believe he will unless he thinks she is an heiress, and I don't intend to perjure myself on her account; though, of course, I shall give her something when she marries."

"That is a little awkward," said Miss Clara, musing. "We must think it over. Have you made any inquiries about him?"

"Yes, and I have no reason to believe that he is not the man he represents himself to be. He is well known both at Paris and Cannes. And yet I believe he is a fraud!"

"That is quite possible; but if he really be Count Splitzentoff, I don't see why Annie should not marry him."

"But he thinks she is worth a million."

"Let him think so!"

"I am not going to tell the man a pack of lies."

"I don't want you to," said the invalid, with unusual animation. "Attend to me. When Splitzentoff proposes, you must positively refuse to hear of it, without saying a word about her prospects."

"And then?"

"Why then they will elope, of course!"

"Dexter burst out laughing, "Well, that is certainly an ingenious idea. But I am afraid he will ill-treat her when he finds out."

"Oh, nonsense! She is very well able to take care of herself, and you will make her a decent allowance."

So Mr. Dexter went to meet the Count, having made up his mind to put his niece's plan into operation. The interview was brief. The Count avowed his devotion to Miss Annie Dexter, and formally asked for her hand. Dexter, whose repugnance to the fascinating foreigner rather increased than diminished, point blank refused to entertain the proposal. The Count waxed eloquent and expostulatory; enlarged upon the splendor of his family and the extent of his possessions; went even so far as to produce a number of papers which established his identity beyond all reasonable doubt, and invited Mr. Dexter to come into his private room and inspect a quantity of foreign orders and patents of nobility. But the American was obdurate, and, seeing that all his pleading was in vain, the Count went off in a terrible rage.

The next few days were somewhat trying, both for uncle and niece. As soon as Miss Annie heard of the dreadful news of her lover's rejection she attacked her guardian with every species of argument and abuse she could invent, and was only pacified by the threat that he would disclose her identity. Failing to make an impression upon him she resorted to Clara, whom she pestered for her good offices, and reproached bitterly for having married her prospects in life.

"My dear Annie," protested Clara, "I assure you it has nothing to do with me. I should be delighted to see you the Countess of Splitzentoff. Uncle takes such violent dislikes, you know. If I were you I should elope; he will be sure to come round afterward."

"My dear Clara, what a magnificent idea!" cried Annie, embracing her effusively.

As the days passed the love-lorn young lady's temper improved materially; the Count was as devoted as ever in his attentions, though less obtrusive, and the Dexters, uncle and niece, professed to take no notice of the affair. The St. Leger week came on, and the hotels were crowded to suffocation. The night before the great race there was a ball at the Regalia sf unusual splendor.

"I suppose you are going to-night, Annie?" inquired Clara

"Yes, with Mrs. Mungo; and I have a great favor to ask—perhaps it may be the last," said that young lady demurely.

"What is it?"

"I want you to lend me your diamonds; I am so anxious to look well to-night."

"Oh, yes, you may have them," answered Clara, smilingly. "Don't forget to leave them behind, though!"

So Miss Annie went to the ball arrayed in Miss Dexter's jewels, and naturally enjoyed herself immensely.

The next day nearly every one in the hotel went off to Doncaster. The Scarborough air had done Clara so much good that she determined to accompany her uncle. Annie, however, pleaded fatigue and a bad headache, and Dexter did not press her to go. Just before starting Clara entered her uncles room.

"Lend me £200," she said, laughing.

"What for?" he asked, with a responsive grin.

"Now you know you are not to ask questions, but to do as you are told."

Arriving on the course, Dexter disposed of his niece, and began strolling about the ring. Presently he felt a touch on his sleeve.

"I beg your pardon, sore," said some one with a strong foreign accent, "but haf I ze pleasure to address Mr. Dexter?"

"That's so!" said Dexter, turning round.

Two men stood before him, one tall and somewhat distinguished-looking, the other shorter, with a sharp, hatchet face and business-like appearance. Dexter fancied he had seen the tall man before Oddly enough, he was singularly like Count Splitzentoff, but his whiskers were nearly white, and his face was wrinkled and worn, as if from a recent illness. Moreover, he might have been at least thirty years older than the Count; but still there was a likeness.

"You are Mr. Dexter," he continued, with much volubility and manly gesticulations; "tnan you know a miserable who call himself the Count Splitzentoff, and reside at the Hotel Regalia? Vere is he—can you tell me?"

"Hanged if I know," said Dexter, feeling somewhat uneasy.

"Is he not here?" cried the stranger excitedly.

"No; I don't think he came. I'll, or something."

"Hang the fellow!" interposed the short man. "He's given us the slip."

"This, sare, is to you a mystery," said the other, trembling with rage. "I am ze Count Splitzentoff; that sacre brigand is my valet, Jules le Guillon. Look, you, sare, he is a voleur—what you call a pique pocket. I am at Naples; I catch ze accursed cholera; Le Guillon he pack me to hospital; I grow worse; he leave me to die; he go to my hotel; he steal my luggage, my money, my papers—everything; he go off I know not where. But I recover; I get on his traces, wis ze aid of my good friend Monsieur Ferrett, of Scotland Yard. At last I catch him—is it not so?"

Dexter was not surprised, but he started at the infuriated stranger with amazement.

"The devil! he ejaculated.

"Perfectly correct, sir," said Mr. Ferrett. "But we are wasting time. Where is the gentleman?"

"At Scarborough, I believe."

"By Jove! I trust he mayn't have got clear off! If I had only wired to the police! But I wanted to collar him myself."

Dexter promptly found his niece, and the whole party returned to Scarborough, as fast as a special train could carry them. The journey was by no means a pleasant one. The real Count was frantic at the thought of losing his prey, Ferrett was silent and sulky, while Dexter was seriously uneasy about Annie.

"I never meant to let her in for anything like this," he whispered to Clara, who was crying quietly in a corner.

"Where is Count Splitzentoff?" shouted the party in chorus, when they arrived at the Regalia.

"Went to London this morning on important business," answered the manager, and a volley of imprecations burst from the group. Dexter rushed upstairs to his ward's room. The door was locked. He kicked at it violently, and there was a faint "Who's there?"

"Open the door!" cried the American, feeling thankful that things were no worse.

"Oh, Mr. Dexter!" sobbed the forsaken damsel; where is Count Splitzentoff? We were to have eloped today!"

"You'll never see him again," said Dexter, savagely. "He's a swindler. By the way, did Clara give you £200?"

"Yes, and I g-g-gave it to him to take c-c-care of! And he took Clara's diamonds, be-c-c-cause he said one of s-s-stones was loose! Oh, gracious, what shall I do?" And Miss Annie went off into a violent fit of hysterics

"That was a very excellent joke of yours, Clara," remarked Mr. Dexter, grimly, as his niece came to the disconsolate Annie's assistance; but at present M. Jules le Guillon has got slightly the best of it."

"Blind Tom," the Slave.

When Charity Wiggins was released from slavery in 1865, she remained at her old home in Virginia, although her husband came North and tried to induce Charity to do so. Charity never saw her husband after that and heard from him but once, and that when he died in New York State in a little settlement near Warrenton. The freed woman continued to live, supporting herself and two children by hiring out by the day. One of the children was Blind Tom, the musical prodigy.

Two years ago Tom's manager, Mr. Bethune, was killed by the cars at Wilmington, Delaware. Tom was taken back to Warrenton and his mother made another attempt to secure possession of him, but J. H. Bethune, brother of Tom's former manager, was appointed the blind pianist's guardian. Since that time Tom has been living with Mr. Bethune.

The widow of J. A. Bethune did not like the appointment, however, and alleged that as the heir of her husband, she was entitled to the proceeds of Tom's labor. Failing in this it is understood that she induced Charity Wiggins to enter suit to recover Tom, and the latter did so, swearing out a habeas corpus, setting forth that Tom was living in a state of servitude, being held in the custody of J. N. Bethune, the latter having had himself appointed a committee of lunacy to take charge of Tom.

The writ was issued Tuesday of last week and made returnable Thursday in Alexandria before Judge Hughes. The court-room in the top of the post-office building was soon filled when it became known in the village that Blind Tom was to be seen, and the hot sun didn't keep many away. Tom was led up the iron steps and when he got to the top he was blowing and puffing, but managed after a series of facial contortions to say that it was warm.

Tom is a big, bulky fellow, who would weigh probably 180 pounds, and is about five feet six inches tall. He is not as black as some full-blooded negroes are, but he is a great deal darker than his mother. His face is full and round, and his eyeballs, in which there is no sense of light or intelligence, roll about in an unpleasant manner. His hands are large and flat, and he occupies most of the time in going through the motion of playing the piano, screwing up his face and rolling his eyes.

His mother is a little, withered-up old woman of a bright copper color. She had waited patiently about all day, and when she saw Tom coming up the steps there was a glad expression on her face, and she made an attempt to caress Tom.

"Oh, Tommy, I'm glad to see you," she said, but Tom was hurried by and led up the steps, and Charity heaved a deep sigh and followed.

Tom was given a seat facing the Judge, and Charity tugged a chair up to his side and began to talk to him in a low tone. He made no response to her for some time, then turned his back on her. Two tears rolled down the cheeks of the old woman, and her form began to tremble with suppressed emotion. Once she leaned on him and told him how much she wanted him back, but with an impatient motion Tom turned further away.

"Don't treat me like that, Tommy," pleaded the old woman, but Tom's bulky form trembled with rage. He attempted to say something, but the only sound that came was a jumble of unintelligible words.

Then one of the attendants moved his chair. His mother went over to him, but he became so angry that she afterward moved her chair beside that occupied by Widow Bethune, and the Judge came in and took his seat.

Eppa Hunton, Jr., came in with three law books to represent Tom's commissioner. Three lawyers from Washington with a great many law books were also present. Young Hunton was introduced to the Court and admitted to the bar. He began by moving that the petitioner be compelled to give bonds for costs. One of the three council got up and hoped His Honor knew that Tom's mother had already been cheated out of what was due her, and he asked that the other side bear the expense. Then the two lawyers wrangled about sentiment and the merits of the case until the Judge finally decided that both should pay.

It is said that plums, pigs and poultry flourish well together. If plums are planted in grounds occupied by pigs and chickens good crops nearly always result The pigs continually disturbing the soil, and thus preventing the growth of weeds, hinder the curculious from secreting themselves at night.

Those who are cultivating raspberries and strawberries, should not forge tthat a stem that has borne one crop is of no more value, and should be disposed of in order to make room for the new shoots, of which no more than two should be allowed to remain. These should be tied up to sticks or trellises, and when blackberries are five feet high the tops should be pinched off, and raspberries at three feet high.

A Young Girl in the Grave and Her Lover a Life Convict.

A trial which has just taken place at St. Etienne, France, has brought to light details of a dramatic affair. In January last a young man threw himself from a window on the second floor of the Hotel de l'Europe at St. Etienne. He was little hurt by the fall, but when taken up he was found to have fired a shot from a revolver in his mouth and stabbed himself in the breast with a sword cane. In the chamber from which he had thrown himself was found the body of a young girl who had been shot in the head while asleep. The young man refused to give his name or that of his companion, but said that they were lovers and had resolved to die together, drawn to death by a poetic impulse.

He recovered, and the story of their lives was revealed by the police investigation. The young man, named Auray, was the son of respectable parents at Beaujon, Rhone. He was only 24 years of age, but was already afflicted with what has been called la maladie du siecle, a heated imagination with an inordinate thirst for wealth and material pleasures, ending in morbid disgust for life and depression of spirits from envy and disappointment. He was a medical student, and had performed his military service in the hospitals. On recovering his liberty, in August last, he was absorbed by a monomania for suicide, and as he had inherited from his father a sum of 7000f. or 8000f., he resolved to die after having been loved by a woman. He went to Lyons in search of his ideal, and discovered in one evening at the theatre in a young girl, Margherite Vagnair, next to whom he was seated. He followed her when she left with her friends, and learned that she belonged to an honest family of the working class. He succeeded in making her acquaintance, and afterwards they eloped together. To dazzle the young girl, Auray represented himself as the son of parents immensely rich, and he commenced by purchasing for her elegant dresses, and then sent back her simple clothing to her friends, as he would not allow her to possess anything that had belonged to her parents. They first came to Paris, leading a life of pleasure, and when near the end of his resources went to Saint Etienne and stayed at the Hotel de l'Europe under the name of M. and Mad. Merat. There idyl was at an end, and the young woman then learned the melancholy reality of their situation and his resolution to commit suicide. He tried to persuade her to return to her friends, but she determined to die with him, threatening that if he refused she would throw herself in the Rhone. All she asked was that she should not suffer in dying. Auray, for that reason, concealed from her the moment when he intended to carry out his design, and fired four shots from a revolver through her head while she was sleeping. He has survived his own injuries, but the shot he discharged in his own mouth carried away his jawbone, and he can now only take food with an artificial palate.

He was tried for the murder of the girl, and this monomaniac of suicide will now bear the most terrible of punishments, for he has been condemned to drag on his wretched, remorseful existence, the Court having sentenced him to hard labor for life.

Safest Part in a Car.

THE LAST SEAT IN THE LAST CAR CONCEDED TO BE THE SAFEST.

The American railway conductor who, when asked which was the safest part of a car, replied: "That part which happens to be in the shop at the time of the accident," was a wit. But leaving joking apart, it is not generally known—in fact, popular prejudice rather points the other way—that the last carriage in a railway train is safest. There is no doubt that, if you are in the last carriage of a train, and especially at its rear, and another train runs into yours, you would probably not survive to tell the tale of how the accident happened. But in all other accidents you can conjure up as liable to occur, it is the safest. If there is a head collision, there is nothing back of you to force the blow. If the carriage leaves the track and collides with a bridge or any obstruction on a side track, it will not be in your end. If the train is thrown down an embankment, there is nothing to land on the top of you. Moreover the rear part of the train is the most pleasant in traveling, for from it you can best observe the scenery, and this applies more particularly to American and some continental, especially Swiss, railway cars, where, by turning in your seat or stepping to the door, you take it all in. It will therefore be conceded that the safest part of a train is in the last seat of the last carriage, although, speaking from our own experience, it is not the most comfortable, owing to the great amount of oscillation.

Starting in the World.

Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the pupose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will loose his bladder, and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated and his whole nature made subservient to laws which govern man, and you given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies.

Where water can be commanded there is nothing so profitable as to well soak the soil about small fruits, first about the time that they have set their fruit. The advantages are least in a tenacious and greatest in a porous soil. It is said that an animal derives most benefit from food when it is hungry before it begins to eat. It is certainly so with plants. Water applied to soil already wet is an injury. A plant that never seems to want water is in a very doubtful condition in regard to its health.

"O, Lor' Hit 'Im Again!"

In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said: "Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel: I'll give £5 for repairs."

Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head.

Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said: "Brethren, its worse than I thought: I'll make it 50 pun'."

"Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit 'm again!"

There are many human tabernacles which are in sore need of radical building over, but we putter and fuss and repair in spots without satisfactory result. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act independently, and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly regret because we did not sooner use our judgment, follow the advice born of the experience of others and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery to-day when they might be in a satisfactory condition. They are weak, lifeless, full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches is the kidney and liver, and if they would build these all over new with Warner's safe cure as millions have done, and cease investing their money in miserably unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy and would bless the day when the Lord "hit 'em" and indicated the common sense course for them to pursue.—*London Press.*

President Cleveland's Grandfather.

President Cleveland's grandfather was the Rev. Aaron Cleveland, born at Haddam, Conn., February 3, 1744. Mr. Cleveland was a Federalist of the school of Jay and Hamilton, whom he supported with more than ordinary zeal, and perhaps not without something of the prejudice which ranked all Jeffersonians with French fatalists and infidels.

Many stories are told illustrating his power of repartee. Among them is the following: On horseback one day Mr. Cleveland was riding from Middletown to Durham; a little stream bounded the limits of the townships. He halted to water his horse; meanwhile a young man, having come from the opposite direction, drew rein so suddenly as to render the water by the disturbance unfit to serve for drink.

"Good morning, Mr. Minister," said the youth.

"Good morning, Mr. Democrat," replied the reverend gentleman.

"And pray why did you take me for a Democrat?" queried the young man.

"Pray why did you take me for a minister?" rejoined Mr. Cleveland.

"Oh," said the fellow, "that is plain enough—by your *dress.*"

"And that you are a Democrat is plain enough by your *address,*" was the retort of the preacher.

While visiting in New Haven, Conn., Mr. Cleveland died suddenly, September 21, 1815. His remains were interred in a cemetery in that city. His inheritance was a much-loved, respected, and stainless name.

The man of whom we are speaking must not be mistaken for his father, the great grand-father of President Cleveland, although each was called Aaron, and both were ministers of the Gospel. The elder became a resident of Halifax the year subsequent to the founding of that city. He there established what was known as "Mather's Church," so called after the great New England divine of that time. His pastorate continued five years; during that year he founded a church library. Many of the volumes were his gift. The library is still in existence, and a number of the books containing his autograph presentations may still be seen.

A Scottish preacher succeeded Mr. Cleveland, and the society has since that date been known as St. Matthew's." It was the first organized Presbyterian Church in the British lower provinces. To-day it is the fashionable

THE COLUBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY, 24, 1885.

GENERAL GRANT DEAD.

A dispatch received on Thursday morning announces the death of Gen. Grant at Mt. McGregor at 8:08 a. m. It was not unexpected, as he had been rapidly failing for several days. The Democratic flag, and the flag on the hall of Ent Post G. A. R. are draped and hanging at half mast.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Harrisburg, August 26th.

John C. Fremont was the first candidate of the Republican party for President, and he ran on the strength of being a path-finder. He is really a somewhat remarkable man, made so by the passage of the years, and says he camped on the sites of the present cities of Chicago, Minneapolis and Salt Lake city before the first inhabitant of either place had put up his cabin.

The president will be absent from the seat of government the whole of the month of August. He will betake himself to the "north woods" of New York, and will not take the shop with him. He will leave it all behind. He will go equipped for securing for himself the greatest possible amount of recreation and rest. It will go hard with the office seeker who obtrudes into his seclusion. Certain members of the cabinet will probably join him there for a time, and there will be a company of chosen friends to help him get the most out of the campaign.

John Roach, the ship builder, on Saturday last made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, with preferences of $122,000. His republican friends are saying that his bankruptcy is caused by the refusal of Secretary Whitney to accept the Dolphin for the government, which was built by Roach under contract, and failed to come up to the requirements. As the price of the Dolphin was $315,000, and Mr. Roach has already received $275,000 of this, it is hard to figure out his failure from this cause. Whatever may have brought it about the country generally will regret it. One thousand hands will be thrown out of employment at his ship yard.

The whiskey men have been given to understand that they will have to pay up the back taxes that will have accrued during the seven months ending with July, amounting to more than $5,000,000, but they will hereafter have to pay the tax as it shall be collectable. The McCulloch suspension will prove no boom to them, but a cumulative hardship. When Secretary McCulloch set aside the law and virtually made them a loan of these millions for seven months the whiskey men counted on a further extension when August came around. They are bound to be disappointed. They may go into the money market and get a loan there, in the expectation that congress will help them out with a further extension, but they will be disappointed in this. It ought to be said that Commissioner Miller has from the first had no thought of continuing the McCulloch extension. The whiskey men have had no chance in him at any time.

A prominent Democrat informs us that he received a letter from Hon. John B. Storm a few days ago stating that he entirely endorsed our recent article on "The Democratic Appointing power," in which we found fault that Congressmen only count with the administration, and that many other good and true Democrats are ignored. We are glad to learn that Mr. Storm takes the proper view of the matter and that he even goes so far as to express the wish that as far as he is concerned he would prefer being relieved of all appointing responsibility and annoyance. We believe if we were the Congressman of the District we would come to the same conclusion. We never believed that Mr. Storm felt the least inclination to exercise any arbitrary power over the Democracy of the District or surrounding districts by virtue of his office, and his letter referred to proves that we judged him correctly. We take special pleasure in thus referring to this matter because, we are free to say we do not entirely agree with our representative in regard to a single point of political faith, which fact being known to many of our readers, we feared the article in question, relating to the appointing system, might be construed as an intended attack upon Mr. Storm. As we are now satisfied that we all understand each other, we hope to continue to be open and outspoken through these columns and discuss political subjects fairly according to our sincere conviction and best judgment.

Such is Democratic liberty which all right-minded men unconditionally endorse and recognize.—*Mauch Chunk Democrat.*

Mahone's Men Must Go.

THE PRESIDENT'S RAID ON FEDERAL OFFICIALS IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—It has been known for some time that the President had determined to make a raid upon the federal officials in Virginia, and he has been quietly but effectively replacing Senator Mahone's friends by Democrats. To-day the official axe fell upon the head of S. M. Yost, who was postmaster at Staunton, Va. Mr. Yost has been one of the most active and influential supporters of Senator Mahone's policy in the whole state.

He broke loose from the Democratic party in 1872 and then when the readjuster movement was inaugurated he became its ardent advocate. He is the owner and editor of the *Valley Virginian* and has written vigorously in support of the readjuster and Republican principles.

When Senator Mahone made his advance into the Republican ranks Mr. Yost accompanied him and carried also a large personal following.

Mr. Yost was suspended to-day and W. A. Burke appointed in his place. It is said that Burke was mixed up in some alleged trickery in regard to the count during the presidential campaign. Virginia Republicans in this city say that there will be trouble in the Senate over this case next Winter. for Senator Mahone is a personal friend of Yost and will make a strong fight in his behalf.

Eccentric Bridegrooms.

MATRIMONIAL STORIES TOLD BY CLERGYMEN—SOME EMBARASSING MISTAKES.

There was a clergyman who married a couple, and at the breakfast one of the bridesmaids expressed a wish to see that mystic document, a wedding license, which she had never beheld in her lifetime. The request occasioned a fearful discovery. The clergyman had quite forgotten to ask for a license the bridegroom had left it to his "best man" to procure it, and this the "best man" had forgotten to do. Of course the marriage was not a legal marriage at all. The wedding party broke up in dismay, and the ceremony was performed again next day. The poor clergyman however, never got over the effects of his blunder.

I have known brides, when the grooms have failed to make the proper responses prompt them immediately and with the greatest facility. As for the men they commit all kinds of blunders and bunglings. I have known a man, at that very nervous and trying moment, follow the clergyman within the communion rail and prepare to take a place opposite him. I have known a man when the minister stretched out his hand to unite those of the couple take it vigorously in his own and give it a hearty shake. Sometimes more serious difficulties occur. Some ladies have had an almost unconquerable reluctance to use the word "obey;" one or two, if their own statements are to accepted, have ingeniously constructed the word "nobey." The word, however, has still to be formally admitted into the language. There was one girl, who was being married by a fine old clergyman, who absolutely refused to utter the "obey." The minister suggested that, if she was unwilling to utter the word aloud she should whisper it to him; but the young lady refused even this kind of compromise. Further, however, than this the clergyman refused to accomodate her; but when he was forced to dismiss them all without proceeding any further, the recalcitrant young person consented to "obey."

The difficulty, homever, is not always made on the side of the lady. On one occasion the bridegroom wished to deliver a little oration qualifying his vow, and describing in what sense and to what extent he was using the words of the formula. He was of course given to understand that nothing of this kind could be permitted.

When the bridegroom has returned thanks, after the parson's speech, in these days of feminine oratory, there is sometimes a tendency on the part of the bride to make a little speech of her own. "I call you all to witness," said a bride in our hearing, "that I have no intention of obeying" "Ah madam" said Frederick Denison Maurice, who was present, "you have not yet to learn the blessedness of obedience."

The following case was related to me by a bishop of the Church of England: There was a man who had officiated as a clergyman in a large town for about fifteen years. At the lapse of that time it was accidentally discovered that he was an impostor. A new bishop came, or the man went into a new diocese; anyhow the request came that he would produce his letters of orders. Letters of orders are precious documents; if once lost they cannot be replaced. The pseudo clergyman replied, expressing his great regret that in the course of a removal the letters had been hopelessly mislaid, but hoped that the length of time in which he served in the diocese would be a sufficient voucher. The bishop wrote back to say that he regretted the loss of the letters of orders, and that it would be quite sufficient if he gave exact dates, which would enable him to refer to the diocesan registry. The imposture then became known. It was a matter of great anxiety to settle what had best be done under such circumstances. Of course a number of marriages had been performed during these fifteen years, not one of which was legal. The first suggestion was that an act should be passed making these marriages legal. There were objections to this course. It was considered that an immense deal of pain would be caused by the publication of the invalidity of the marriages, and that peculiar hardship would be done in the case of children where one or both parents had died in the meantime. On a certain day there was a discussion between the bishop of the diocese and the Home Secretary, the result of which was a communication to the false clergymen that if he left England immediately, and forever, proceedings would not be taken, but that otherwise he would be prosecuted.

Baby Insurance.

SOME STATISTICS OF THE NOVEL BUSINESS.

The fact that babies are and for some time have been insured is received by many people with incredulity. They hesitate to believe that there is any such system of insurance. The following, from the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, will serve to show, however, that Baby Insurance is a flourishing feature of the insurance system and that it obtains not only in the large cities, but in the interior of the country:

A brisk looking young man was seen recently stepping out of a one-story house in a poor and crowded quarter of the Seventh ward.

"What's up," asked a reporter, on the hunt for news.

"Only some baby insurance business," was the reply.

It may be a little surprising to some residents of Lancaster to know the extent to which baby insurance is carried on in this city. An agent of a prominent New York company, the pioneer of the business in this country, informed the reporter that two companies having offices in this city that insure in this manner carry from 1,200, to 1,500 children, ranging in age from 1 to 12, on their books.

"Why," he said, "I have had occasion to insure the whole household of three generations, from the grandparents down to the cradle."

It is not surprising that this should be as it is, when one reflects on the very small premium, payable weekly that is required in order to secure a goodly amount of insurance. For five cents a week you can insure a child, aged from one to six years, and if it dies the first year $14 is paid, and so on up to the eleventh year when the amount payable is $123. After the child is six years old you pay ten cents a week, in which case the benefits will be double those given above.

This system is an outgrowth of the industrial scheme of insurance that originated in London forty years ago, and in which the chief success has been attained by the Prudential company of that city. This company paid out last year over $5,000,000 in benefits, and has over 6,000,000 people on its books, more than one-third of whom are children. It gives employment to 12,000 people.

The local agencies for the companies with the baby insurance feature have been in operation for about three years. Lancaster, with its many comfortable homes and thrifty people, offers not the same field of operation as industrial cities like Scranton, Reading and Harrisburg. Yet as seen by the figures given above, it manages to keep up with the procession.

The advocates of baby insurance dilate upon the beneficial results of the system in providing a fund for the burial of a child of parents who find it nearly impossible to lay up money for such a purpose. A death in the family will frequently seriously embarrass an industrious workman, and the baby insurance people claim that their system is the only one that satisfactorily meets the difficulty.

On the other hand it is asserted that this mode of insurance tends to develop the mercenary instinct in parents to the detriment of affection for their offspring. That parent must, however, be most inhuman who can look with satisfaction on a dying child because of the insurance money that its death will bring in. It is even darkly hinted that fiendish parents may hasten the death of little ones for this cause. But for the credit of humanity but few instances of the latter enormities have been discovered among the vast number of insurers.

The Oleomargarine Law.

AN AMICABLE SUIT BEGUN IN DAUPHIN COUNTY COURT TO TEST ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY.

The legality of the act passed at the recent session of the legislature forbidding the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, butterine and kindred products is about to be tested in the courts of Dauphin county. Some weeks ago it was rumored that a Pittsburg firm had determined to test the act, and would send its product to Harrisburg for sale, in order to have the case tried in the Dauphin county court as soon as possible, the Allegheny courts being so far behind in their business that delay in reaching a decision might be prolonged indefinitely. The case was to be an amicable affair.

One day last week the Duquesne dairy company, of Pittsburg, a concern manufacturing and dealing in oleomargarine, sent to Powell & Co., wholesale provision merchants, Harrisburg, tubs of oleomargarine the name of which was plainly stamped on each tub. County Detective Harry Hoopes was promptly on hand, and purchased the oleomargarine from Powell & Co. at wholesale rates. Then he brought suit before Alderman Jackson under the recent act. Mr. Powell waived a hearing, and gave $200 bail to answer the charge of having in his possession and selling the product known as oleomargarine. The case will be tried at the next term of Dauphin county court of quarter sessions, beginning August 31st. Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Senator James Gay Gordon, Lyman D. Gilbert and D. T. Watson, of Pittsburg, will appear for the defense.

Over The Cataract To Death

FATAL ACCIDENT ATTENDING THE OPENING OF FREE NIAGARA.

BUFFALO, July 16,—A sad catastrophe marred the celebration of the opening of Free Niagara last evening. The victim was Mrs. Annie McIntyre, of Welland, Ont., who has been residing for some time past with her cousin, Mrs. P. J. Murphy, of 545 Utica Street, this city. She went to the Falls in the morning with Mrs. Henrietta Shields, residing at 547 Utica Street, to spend the day. While walking about to see the sights they reached the pier of the Goat Island bridge.

As they were about to step upon it Mrs. McIntyre ran down a board walk which leads to the stone abutment supporting the bridge. She called to her companion to follow, but Mrs. Shields did not do so. By this time Mrs. McIntyre was standing on the edge of the pier, and, turning, she called to her companion, "Oh you coward, don't be afraid; let's look here." As she said this she suddenly lost her balance and fell into the stream below. Her body was swept out of sight in a moment, and but few of those on the bridge saw it disappear. She was probably carried over the American Falls.

Mrs. McIntyre was about 28 years of age, and has been living in this city for two months. She had separated from her husband, to whom she was married some eight or nine years ago. She earned a living by taking in sewing. There is a story afloat that she jumped over the cataract with the idea of killing herself. The body has been found.

Eligibility to Office.

We have been asked the question recently as to who is eligible to a nomination for office, by the Democratic party of this county.

This question can most easily be answered by quoting Rule III of Chapter 3 of the rules of Nomination. It is as follows: "No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next prece ding election."

Whether this applies to one who has opposed the *entire* Democratic ticket, or to one who has opposed only a portion of, we are not prepared to state. The question has never been brought before the convention, and therefore no precedent has been established. If there is any occasion for raising this question now, the proper place is in the convention, as that is the only tribunal that has the power to determine the meaning of the rules by which it is governed.

A Lie Nailed.

A letter from a "Veteran," in the last issue of the *Bucks County Intelligencer* says, among other things:

Almost the first act of this Democratic soldier (General Davis) was to order the discharge of three wounded Union soldiers, and put in the place of one of them his friend, Lieutenant Col. Joseph Barbierre, of the Rebel army, etc.

So far as this relates to the discharge of "three wounded Union soldiers," there is not a word of truth in it. When General Davis took charge of the Pension office, there was not a Union soldier, wounded or otherewise, among the employes. There had been one there, but Agent Norris discharged him a few days before. The three clerks discharged by General Davis were young men, hardly in their teens, when the war closed, and none of them took part in it, unless it were to cheer on the stay at-home patriots. We are charitable enough to believe that "Veteran" was imposed upon.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

Mormonism in Ohio.

COL. LEFFINGWELL'S VISIT TO THE SAINTS AT KIRTLAND.

THE STORY AS TOLD THE PROOF-READER OF THE SPALDING MANUSCRIPT—PHRASEOLOGY OF THE MORMON BIBLE—IN THE TEMPLE.

The venerable Col. William H. Leffingwell, accompanied by an old Mormon friend from Utah, was met by a reporter the other afternoon on Olive street. The colonel's friend remarked to the reporter: "Did you know that Leffingwell corrected the manuscript of the Mormon Bible alleged to have been written by the Rev. Solomon Spalding?"

This was something of a new revelation, and on Col. Leffingwell stating that it was a fact, and as all the parties knowing the circumstances are now dead except Mr. Leffingwell, he was asked to add to the truth of history by telling what he knew about the Mormon Bible. The Colonel readily consented, but his Mormon friend, observing his readiness to do so, walked on and beckoned to the colonel to come along, evidently objecting to having the story told for publication.

Col. Leffingwell commenced by saying: "Long ago in the past, I have forgotten the year, Mr. Spalding wrote a drama called 'The Book of Mormon,' in a hotel at Conneaut' Ashtabula county, Ohio, where I had been teaching school. I was known through the country as a good grammarian and possessing an accurate knowledge of the English language. My father had been principal of the Meadville school, at Meadville Penn., for eight years, a position which I subsequently filled on my father retiring to a farm. Mr. Spalding was a lawyer by profession and had taught school. He had never been a reverend, as some accounts give that prefix to his name. He was about 35 years of age when I first fell in with him, he was very poor and sick with the consumption, and toward the last nearly lost his voice, so that he could not plead at the bar. He said he wanted some money and wrote the drama, which he handed me for correction. It was full of bible expressions, and as I had read the Bible from lid to lid I knew the proper phraseology to use. I corrected the grammar and had to reconstruct and transpose entries to make good English out of it. I was engaged three months, and my notes and pencil marks may be found on every page,

"He wanted me to conform the Bible language. He never paid me a cent for my labor. It was entitled 'The Book of Mormon,' and he told me he was going to Pittsburg to sell the manuscript. I afterward learned that he got hold of Sidney Rigdon, and I knew within six months that Spalding sold it, and that Rigdon got it. Rigdon was a preacher, a scholar, and a smart fellow. I had seen him baptizing converts in Mahoning county, Ohio. Some years afterward I was on a lecture tour in Ohio, lecturing on grammar and the construction of the English language. I went to Kirtland in a buggy accompanied by a young lawyer, to see Joe Smith and the Mormon leaders. We drove up in front of a large tent and Rigdon came out. I told him that I corrected the Mormon Bible when it was Spalding's manuscript. I assured him I gave it the proper construction and what grammar it had. He smiled and said that was all right, but requested me to say nothing about it. I told Rigdon that we came over there to see him and Joe Smith. He said: 'It is just our dinner time; you can't see Joe Smith, because he is marking goods at the store, they having received forty wagon-loads from the lake shore the day before.

"Afterward we were introduced to the prophet. Joe Smith had a round face, and his hair was cut short down on his forehead. The color of his hair was between a deep brown and a dark red. He sent a young man with us into the temple, which was but newly finished. The front had a projecting roof, supported by pillars. We entered the portico, when the young man, our guide, said: 'Take off your hats!'

I replied: 'Our hats are already off, sir. We've a long way to drive, and want you to hurry up, sir!'

"We were then conducted into the interior of the temple. A broad aisle ran through the middle of the temple, with a cross aisle in the centre, above which a curtain hung, dividing the temple into two parts, Sidney Rigdon occupying, we were told, the eastern portion, which included the grand altar. The arrangement seemed to be thus made in consequence of the still incomplete condition of the temple. By mounting on one another's shoulders we were enabled to pull ourselves up through a hole in the attic, where we were shown several mummies including that of Joseph and other patriarchs mentioned in the Bible. After visiting the temple we were invited into the tent, when we were provided with a good dinner, and, taking leave of the saints, we drove out to Kirtland, well satisfied with our visit."

The above chat with Col. Leffingwell left the impression that his statement of the part taken by him in the correction of Spalding's manuscript is undeniable; but the other fact that said manuscript was the origin of the Mormon Bible is rather a matter of inference than supported by direct and incontrovertible testimony. Col. Leffingwell, however, asserts that so far as he has compared his recollections of the Spalding manuscript with the Mormon Bible they are identical. That is his belief.

A Pertinent Question.

General Davis has been heard from since his appointment of an ex-Confederate to a clerkship in the Pension office at Philadelphia brought down on him the denunciation of the Republican newspapers. He does not seem to be much disturbed by the clamor.

He wants to know in what consists the great sin of his giving official employment to a comparatively obscure person who had engaged in the rebellion, when it was no sin for the Republicans to find a place at Washington for young Semmes whose father as a rebel Admiral destroyed millions of property on the ocean, and to give high and profitable positions to Mosby who as a guerilla murdered hundreds of Union soldiers, and to Longstreet who as one of the ablest of the rebel Generals led charges in battle that shook the Union to its very centre.

A question of this kind ought to abash the fellows who are making such a clamor about General Davis' selection of an ex-Confederate as an assistant. But it won't. They seem to think that they have the exclusive right to appoint rebels to office.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Harry Oliver, the Pittsburg iron manufacturer, has expressed the opinion that there will be a revival of business in september. He says that there may not be a headlong rush, but business will likely be steady and on a good basis.

Sheridan's Pow-wow.

HE HAS A BIG TALK WITH THE DISSATISFIED INDIANS.

FORT RENO, July 22.—The dissatisfied Indians were given an opportunity to talk with Gen. Sheridan. The conference was confidential and private, but it was learned from the Indians that the elements represented in the talk were the Stone Calf and Little Robantfite that have been creating so much trouble out in the western part of the reservation. Since Cantonment has been abandoned as a military post. the two bands have been making headquarters at Fort Supply instead of the agency. They assured Gen Sheridan that they were glad to see so illustrious a visitor direct from Washington, and the talks about the Cheyennes wanting to fight was all a lie On the contrary, they were now and always had been entirely peaceful; that they had some causes of complaint; that they did not like their agent, and they were opposed to grass leases.

On this account they would like a large portion of the reservation set off separately for their own use, so they could have their own agent and lease their grass to their own friends. Powder Face, the Arapahoe chief, was present and made a speech, in which he told Gen. Sheridan that for many years his people had never fought the whites, and that he (Sheridan) will know that the Arapahoes had refused to join the Cheyennes in their last war, and that in the present trouble the Arapahoes had remained by the side of the whites; that, thus having been friendly for so many years, he thought the Arapahoes' statement should have such weight as that the turbulent Cheyennes presented, who were always making trouble: that the Cheyennes who talked against grass leases were only a very small number of the tribe, and that a large majority of the Cheyennes and all the Arapahoes were strongly in favor of grass leases, that money had been promptly paid them for the use of that which would otherwise have simply rotted or been burned up; that leasemen had always acted honorably, kept their promises, and that he (Powder Face) wanted the government to distinctly understand that, with the exception of a few who had talked, all the Indians wished the grass leases to run for the full term, ten years, for which they had been made.

Gen. Sheridan is very willing to allow the Indians to amuse themselves talking until such a time as he can make a suitable disposition of his troops, when he will talk.

"Ex-Rebel" Republicans.

In estimating the merits of "ex-Rebel Brigadiers," about whom our Republican contempories are prone to prate, it seems to make considerable difference on which side of the political fence they happen to sit.

Thus "ex-Rebel Brigadier" John S. Wise, who is the Republican candidate for the Governorship of Virginia, was "a brave Confederate soldier," but, like, "ex-Rebel Brigadier" Mahone, he is "in thorough sympathy with the progressive thought which has ruled in the North"—a pleasing paraphrase for the Republican party which rules less at the North and considerably less at the South than it did some while ago—and hence, according to the *Tribune*, "there is a marked difference between such ex-Confederates and men like Lamar and Fitz Hugh Lee, who continue to mourn for the lost cause."

This periodical palaver about the "lost cause" may be summarily settled by saying at once that there is no such mourner over the "lost cause" as that same "ex-Rebel Brigadier Mahone, who has lost the only cause which prompted him to join the Republican party. He has lost the Federal patronage in Virginia. "Ex-Rebel Brigadier" John S. Wise. whose father, when Governor of Virginia, hung the *Tribune's* martyr, John Brown, has only been indentified with the Republican party since 1877, when he joined his politicial fortunes to those of Mahone in the hope and prospect of Republican plunder. The Republican party in Virginia—what there is left of it—is made up of Repudiationists and what Falstaff described as the composition of his ragged regiment—"corporals, lieutenants, gentlemen of companies, revolted tapsters, ostlers trade-fallen, ten times more dishonorable ragged than an old-faced ancient," and, as the *Tribune* very justly says, markedly different from the men who never have sold themselves for a mess of politicial pottage.

But while the *Tribune* goes out of its way and goes back on its record to especially glorify an "ex-Rebel Brigadier" because he receives a Republican nomination, the Republican *Commercial Advertiser* deplores the proceedings of the Virginia Republican Convention "as of a kind to make Republicans elsewhere greviously ashamed," and it justly concludes that so far as its own party is concerned "Virginia politics is in a particularly bad way." And the result of the election may impress the *Tribune* with a similiar opinion.—*N. Y. World.*

John L. Hill on Pennsylvania Politics.

Long Branch Letter in the Cincinnatti Enquirer.

Mr. Hill said: "It is absurd to talk about Pennsylvania having 80,000 Republican majority—the same which she gave to Blaine. Blaine was the favorite son of Pennsylvania, and his defeat at the National Convention on two former occasions had made him rather popular with Democrats. Of course, he got all the Independent votes, and the regular Republicans voted for him, and then he had the support of all the mines and manufactures. We have lost Pennsylvania in past times on State elections. The fact is that the Republican majority of Pennsylvania is just about what Philadelphia is able to make it. There is a Republican majority in Philadelphia, when harmony exists in that city, of from 15,000 to 30,000 votes. The rest of the State is pretty nearly evenly divided. At the present time there is not as much harmony in Philadelphia as existed at the Presidential election."

The July moon fulls on the 26th at 6:33 p. m. The moon in her last quarter is in conjunction with Neptune on the 8th at 6;59 a. m., being at that time 2 degrees and 33 minutes south. She is at her nearest point to Mars on the 9th at 3:43 p. m., being 5 degrees and 1 minute south. She is in conjunction with Saturn on the 10th at 5:48p. m., being 4 degrees and 7 minutes south. She never draws near the evening stars. She is in conjunction with Mercury on the 13th at 6:57 a. m., being five degrees and 39 minutes south, and with Venus four hours later, at 10:21 a. m being 5 degrees and 52 minutes south. She is in conjunction with Jupiter on the 15th, at 2:02 a. m. being 3 degrees and 7 minutes south, and ends the circuit with a conjunction with Uranus on the 16th at 6:27 p.m., being at the time 34 minutes south.

A Serious Fire In Pittston.

WILKESBARRE, July 21.—About half-past two o'clock this afternoon flames were seen issuing from Foster's cracker bakery, on Mill street, Pittson. The alarm was immediately sounded, but before the firemen could reach the ground the fire had spread to adjoining buildings and was making rapid headway. The local firemen, seeing they could not master the flames, telegraphed to Scranton and Wilkesbarre for assistance and in response a fire-engine from each city was dispatched to the scene of the conflagration. Upon their arrival the flames had spread to six adjoining buildings and the large handsome bridge spanning the Susquehanna was afire on the east end. The wind was blowing in a northeasterly direction and the business portion of the town was in peril. To make matters worse the water supply was entirely inadequate and the firemen became demoralized.

All the available hands in the vicinity were procured and the people proceeded to put out the fire on the bridge by taking up water from the river. It was slow work, but the task was finally accomplished after two spans had burned. Three men who were on the bridge at the time were carried down in the burning debris when the spans gave way, but were not seriously injured. The bridge fire out, all hands directed their attention to the burning buildings and by their united efforts finally succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

It is thought that the loss by the fire will reach nearly $100,000. The heaviest loser is K. J. Ross, owner of the Pittston Milling Company, whose four-story mill was completely destroyed. His plant was valued at $55,000. The insurance is $25,000. The loss on the bridge is $5,000 The four frame buildings were valued at $2,000 or $3,000 each and Foster's cracker bakery was valued at $5,000.

Happy Disappointment.

LONDON'S VICES NOT DUPLICATED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 22.—It is likely that no less than half a dozen separate investigations of vice in New York have been made during the past week, all under the incitement of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* revelations of depravity among London aristocrats, and in expectation that similiar facts as to the wrongs of very young girls would be developed. There has been a happy disapointment. At least two newspapers, whose editors had made up their minds to duplicate, if not exceed, the English sensation, were convinced by the work of the reporters that the material for such a purpose was not in existence. Several charity organizations have also looked into the subject and arrived at the same conclusion. The Rev. Dr. Talmage happened to have been previously informed.

Taking a hint from a sermon by his friend Spurgeon, and further led on by a letter from that great preacher, giving confidentially an idea of the extent of the crimes now divulged to the world, Talmage resolved to thoroughly acquaint himself with the truth as to New York. This was at the time when he was getting ready to deliver a series of discourses on night scenes in the metropolis. He talked with police officials, with journalists, with agents of societies and with inmates of reformatory institutions. All assured him that, while juvenile depravity was sadly common, there was no such thing in New York as a regular traffic in innocence. He declares that he was glad to conclude that there was no need for the contemplated sermons. However, the present comparative guiltlessness of New York in this respect is in part due to reform. A year ago the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children set about the extirpation of what there was of illegally young vice.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting of Council convened July 10th at 8 o'clock p. m., the president and all members present.

A petition from property owners and residents on Second street, west of Market, asking for sewer extension on said street, was, on motion, received and filed.

Mr. David T. Jones applied in behalf of Mrs. Jonas Mann, asking Council to accept a water trough which she has placed along side of the public road leading through her land, and approve the same according to act of Assembly having reference to public water troughs. On motion the street commissioner was instructed to examine the said trough, and also inquire into the expediency of placing a public trough on said premises and make report at next regular meeting of Council.

The Fire Board presented a report which was read, on motion, filed.

Mr. Sharpless moved that the President and Messrs. Hagenbuch and Sterner be appointed a committee on supplies and repairs for the several fire companies—carried.

The reports of the Commissioner of Highways for the months of May and June were read and approved.

Bill of C. M. Vandersice for $22.50 for publishing annual statement, was presented and read. On motion it was ordered that the Secretary issue an order for said printing for the amount of $11.25 according to resolution of March 26, 1885, relating to amount to be paid for publishing annual statement. Bill of G. A. Potter presented for publishing annual statement and other printing. On motion it was ordered that the same be likewise amended, and that then the Secretary issue order for same.

The total amount of bills passed for May and June was $541.76.

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

WORDS FAIL, "Words fail to express my gratitude," says Mr. SELBY CARTER, of Nashville, Tenn., "for the benefits derived from

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Having been afflicted all my life with Scrofula, my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in Blotches, Ulcers, and Mattery Sores, all over my body." Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and since discontinuing its use, eight months ago, he has had no return of the scrofulous symptoms.

All baneful infections of the blood are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF,

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,

OF ORANGE.

Subject to the Rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MILLER,

OF CENTRE.

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

E. M. KUNKEL,

OF FISHINGCREEK.

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

SAMUEL SMITH,

OF FISHINGCREEK.

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

H. C. KELCHNER,

OF SCOTT.

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

Saturday, August 1st, 1885,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., all that messuage and tract of land situate at Mifflin Cross Roads, in the township of Beaver, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a gum, thence by land of Jno. Hauck and Scotch Run south 66 degrees west 28 and 4-10 perches to a stone, thence along side of public road leading from Beaver Valley to Mifflinville south 9 degrees east 11 and 4-10 perches to a stone near the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, thence up said road north 68degrees east 49 perches to a stone, thence by land of John Hauck north 78 degrees east 40 perches to the place of beginning, containing two acres and 140 perches.

Whereon are erected a hotel, shed and other outbuildings

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the Mountain Survey, at a post, north 25 degrees west 225 perches to a pine, thence by surveyed land south 73 degrees west 230 perches to a white oak, south 6 degrees east 70 perches to a black oak, thence south 28 degrees west 13¾ perches to a pine, south 17 degrees west 73 perches to a white oak, south 61¾ degrees east 44 perches to a stone, north 56 perches to a pine, thence north 5 degrees east 240 perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing 220 acres more or less, whereon is erected a two and a half story frame dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jonas Bredbener.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Catawissa, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the east by an alley, on the west by Second street, on the north by Pine street, and on the south by land of the legatees of Solomon Helwig deceased, and Benjamin Barndt, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of the Catawissa Deposit Bank vs. Fayen Weaver and to be sold as the property of Fayen Weaver.

Vend. Ex. JOHN MOURY,
Miller Atty. Sheriff.

SATISFACTION OF A MORTGAGE.

C. P. No.—Sept. Term, 1885.

In the matter of the petition of I. W. McKelvy for satisfaction of a mortgage given by Bernard Seybert to Thomas Harder.

COLUMBIA COUNTY ss:

To B. P. Fortner, administrator of Thomas Harder, late of Catawissa, deceased, and all persons claiming to be the owner or owners of said mortgage:

Whereas, it appears by the records in the office of the Recorder at Bloomsburg, that a certain mortgage dated the 3rd day of April, 1869, given by Bernard Seybert to Thomas Harder, to secure the payment of certain money, recorded in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 321, remains unsatisfied. *And Whereas*, said Thomas Harder died on the—day of —1880, and the said Bernard Seybert is also believed to be dead. *And Whereas*, It is alleged that all the money due on said mortgage was paid to the said Thomas Harder prior to his death, and a legal presumption now exists of the payment of said mortgage from lapse of time. *And Whereas*; I. W. McKelvy, present owner of the mortgaged premises has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of said county where said premises are situated, praying said court to decree and direct that satisfaction be entered upon the record of said mortgage, on payment of the costs due on the same and the satisfaction so entered shall forever discharge, and release the lien of said mortgage from the said premises. Therefore all persons interested as owners or holders of said mortgage, are required by an order of said court, to appear at the next term of said court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the 4th Monday of September, A. D., 1885, to answer the petition as aforesaid, and to show cause if any there be, why said mortgage shall not be satisfied as prayed for in said petition.

Elwell Atty. JOHN MOUREY,
July 17-4w Sheriff.

AUDITOR' NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF JACOB M. BEISHLINE.

Columbia County, ss:

Among the Records and proceedings of the court of common pleas of Columbia county, it is inter alia, thus contained:

And now May 11, 1885, On motion of N. U. Funk, the court appointed C. G. Barkley, Esq., an auditor to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Jacob M. Beishline to and among the parties entitled thereto.

BY THE COURT.

Certified from the Records this 25th day of May 1885.

WM. H. SNYDER, Pro'th'y.
G. M. QUICK, Deputy.

The auditor appointed by the foregoing order of court will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg in said county of Columbia, Pennsylvania, on saturday the 25th day of July 1885 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon when and where all parties interested must attend and present their claims upon the fund for distribution or be forever debarred from any share of the same.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
July 3 1885 4t Auditor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., the undersigned Trustee appointed by said Court will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, July 25, 1885

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable Real Estate of Christina Young, late of Jackson township, Columbia county, deceased, to-wit: All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in the said township of Jackson, bounded on the east by land of Elias Young, on the south by land of Samuel Young, on the west by land of the heirs of George Farver, deceased, and on the north by land of the heirs of Sarah Isabel Young, deceased, containing about

29 ACRES

of land, more or ess, with the appurtenances. The land is in a good state of cultivation and well supplied with timber, water and all conveniences for farming purposes.

All grain in the ground and personal property on the premises reserved. Deed at the expense of purchaser. Possession of the premises will be given upon complying with the conditions and at confirmation nisi.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

JOHN F. DEIB, Trustee.

Ikeler & Herring, atty's.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 95	1 00
Rye " "

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:06 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:21 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:21 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:20 p. m.	4:34 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:08 p. m.
6:57 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Cheap Advertisements.

Advertisements will be inserted in our local columns at the following rates:

Situations wanted, free.
Lost or found, free.
Help wanted, 20 cents.
Rooms to rent, 20 cents.
One time each, or 3 times, 40 cents.

Standing Offers.

The COLUMBIAN is offered on the following terms:

COLUMBIAN and N. Y. Weekly *World* 1 yr.		$2.00
" " Phila. " *Times*	"	2.35
" " *American Agriculturist*	"	2.50
" " *Tribune & Farmer*	"	2.25

Other papers will be added to this list.

For 4 new subscribers to the COLUMBIAN accompanied with the cash, $6.00, a copy of the History of Columbia county will be given to getter up of club.

For 3 new names and $4.50 we will send the COLUMBIAN one year free to person sending names; or if names are sent in by one now taking the paper we will credit his account with one year's subscription.

For 2 new names, with $3.00, we will send paper for 6 months to the person securing the names for us.

For 1 new name with $1.50, we will send paper 3 months to person securing the same for us.

On receipt of 10 cents we will send the COLUMBIAN to any address in the county for one month on trial, and paper will not be sent longer unless so ordered.

PUBLIC SALES.

L. R. Bomboy, administrator of Benjamin Bomboy, late of Hemlock township, will sell real estate on the premises on Saturday, August 1st, 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

John Derr, trustee, will sell on the premises, in Jackson Twp., valuable real estate of Christina Young, dec'd, on Saturday, July 25, 1885, at 2 o'clock, p. m., 29 acres, in good state of cultivation, and supplied with timber.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual place of holding the general election on Saturday, July 25th, 1885, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon, and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in the County Convention, to be held in the Opera House, Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, July 28th 1885, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to place in nomination one candidate for Sheriff of Columbia county, one candidate for Jury Commissioner and one candidate for coroner, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Democratic party may require. Also at the same time and places, and in the same manner, the Democratic electors in each district will elect one person to serve as a member of the County Standing Committee, which will meet immediately after the adjournment of the convention.

By order of the Standing Committee.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Secretary. DAVID LOWENBERG, Chairman.

Apportionment of Delegates according to the Democratic vote cast for Governor, November 7, 1882.

One Delegate where every 67 votes allowance make for the largest fraction of a ratio:

Beaver,	193	3	Delegates.
Berwick, E. total	212	2	"
" W.		2	"
Benton,	226	3	"
Bloom, E.	262	4	"
" W.	157	2	"
Briarcreek,	132	2	"
Catawissa,	224	3	"
Centralia,	130	2	"
Centre,	173	3	"
Conyngham, N.	75	2	"
" S.	73	2	"
Fishingcreek,	262	4	"
Franklin,	59	2	"
Greenwood,	163	2	"
Hemlock,	145	2	"
Jackson,	123	2	"
Locust,	248	4	"
Madison,	168	3	"
Main,	136	2	"
Mifflin,	193	3	"
Montour,	74	2	"
Mt. Pleasant,	88	2	"
Orange,	115	2	"
Pine,	97	2	"
Roaringcreek,	70	2	"
Scott, E.	103	2	"
" W.	60	2	"
Sugarloaf,	167	2	"
	4139	70	Total 70

Personal.

The Misses Seligman, of Mahanoy, are the guests of Miss Annie Miller.

Jesse Mench, of Catawissa, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

Arthur Smith, of Scranton, was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. King is visiting her mother, Mrs. Eshleman and family.

Misses Ida and Laura Bernhard are visiting friends at Scranton and Danville.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Buckalew went to Ganoga Lake on Tuesday.

Harry Hess is visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Mary Unangst is at Selinsgrove, visiting the family of Rev. J. R. Dimm.

Irvin C. Breece has been elected a teacher by the Catawissa School board.

Miss Regina Lowenberg, of Galveston, Texas, is visiting the family of her uncle, David Lowenberg.

Joseph H. Cramer, of Mifflin, called in to see us on Wednesday. He is employed on the N. & W. B. railroad.

Mrs. Lizzie Fulton started on Monday for Minnesota, where she will spend several months with her aunt, Mrs. Shreiber.

Rev. L. Zahner expects to return this week, and there will be services at the Episcopal church at the usual hours next Sunday.

Dennis McDonald returned from Ireland last week, after an absence of six weeks. He enjoyed the trip greatly, and appears to have been benefitted by it.

The sewer on Iron and Centre streets is going down rapidly.

There will be a festival at Forks, in the grove of Mr. E. M. Laubach, on Saturday afternoon and evening, August 1.

J. K. Bogert, editor of the *Leader*, has been appointed postmaster at Wilkes-Barre.

Watermelons at Caldwell's, the first of the season.

Every one is invited to attend Rupert campmeeting July 24th.

Last Saturday was the hottest day in Philadelphia for five years.

W. J. Correll's furniture wagon has just come from Sloans' shops looking as fresh as a new one.

The views of North Mountain are now ready. A full set on exhibition at McKillip's gallery.

J. F. Caldwell's bread is the best, finest, whitest, and holds moisture longer than any other baker's in town.

The Packer Hospital at Sayre was opened last week. It is in the elegant mansion of the late R. A. Packer, and cost $200,000.

A party of young ladies are camping out this week, along the creek beyond Irondale.

Just received a large fresh stock of confectionery. Call and see them at J. F. Caldwell's.

Candidates for Sheriff are making their final trips this week. The canvass has been conducted in a quiet and gentlemanly way.

A charter was granted the School Furnishing Company of Bloomsburg by the State Department at Harrisburg last Friday.

Adolphus Shaw, of Muncy, committed suicide on Monday, by shooting himself. He resided with his father. Intemperance is supposed to be the cause of his act.

In an article two weeks ago, about the Fishingcreek railroad we were made to say that the D. L. & W. road would have easy connection from Berwick. It should have read Bernice.

Two Chinamen were in town Tuesday in search of a room suitable for laundry purposes. One of them is in the business at Sunbury, and proposes to start a branch here. They spoke pretty fair English.

Rev. W. W. Frazer, Camillochief from the Interior of Africa, will describe the tribal ceremonial of worship and will preach in full African costume at Rupert camp, Sunday, July 26th.

Rev. David Winters, D. D., of the Reformed Church, who died lately at Dayton, O., is supposed to have had more marriages than any other minister in the United States. Number: 5,000.

Judge Elwell filed an opinion on Monday in which he decided that a petition for divorce cannot be sworn to before a Notary Public, and that neither party can waive any irregularity in divorce proceedings.

One miserable little fly in the bedroom at five o'clock in the morning can do as much in the way of keeping a man awake as a whole brass band. It isn't the noise he makes, but it is the way he has of crawling on one's nose just as you are dropping into a delicious little nap.

We notice by the *Advocate*, of Audubon, Iowa, that A. A. Zaner is a little encouraged from the fact that his eyesight is better than it has been for a year. He is still quite helpless, however. He attributes his present condition to the excessive use of laudanum, prescribed by a physician while he was convalescing from a fever.

Bachman and Gross are as busy as bees, and have been so for a long time, with their numerous contracts for mason and brick work. They have been engaged on White's grain store house, and some repairs to the court house, and now have L. S. Wintersteen's new house and several other jobs. They are faithful workmen, and their jobs are finished up satisfactorily.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending July 21, 1885:

Miss Anna Black, (2) Miss Maggie Haley, Geo. C. Halzell, Mrs. Nina Heller, Mrs. Martha Heist, E. Hogenbuch, Ida E. Hopkins, Samuel Loreman, Fannie Mausteller, Mrs. Theo. C. Peck, Matilda Shipton, (2) Mrs. M. L. Shoman, Harvey H. Smith, J. W. Steele.

Persons calling for above please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The *Lee County Times*, published at Paw Paw, Illinois, contains the announcement of the death of Martin W. Girton, a native of Columbia county. He was one of the most substantial and prosperous farmers in that section. For some years he had been the victim of an asthmatic trouble, and this, with a complication of other diseases, caused his death, on the 10th of July. Mr. Girton was born in this county September 27th, 1820. He married Miss Mary Barber, and a few years later, in 1854, they moved to Illinois. He leaves a widow, a daughter and two sons.

That was a red-hot picnic at Traub's Grove on Monday, and no mistake. It was under the management of the Order of Red Men, and came from up the river, being gathered up all the way from Scranton down. There was a train of eight cars, and a car load of beer. After the latter had become pretty well distributed among the men and boys there was a fight every ten minutes; heads were cut with beer bottles, revolvers were flourished, and numerous eyes were put in mourning. Beer was sold on the grounds contrary to law, and it is likely that our authorities will cause the arrest of any persons who repeat the offenses of Monday. Those having charge of the ground propose to prevent a repetition of such a scene if possible.

A hitch has occurred between the Sheriff and the Commissioners concerning the appointment of a Janitor for the jail. Last April the Commissioners appointed W. W. Barrett to the position, and in June the Sheriff sued the county for janitor's services claiming that he had a contract with the old board until the expiration of his term. Justice Jacoby gave judgment in favor of the Sheriff of $10 and costs. From this, no appeal has been taken by either party.

On the 10th of July the sheriff filed a petition in court setting forth that under the Act of 1790 he had appointed a keeper "to superintend the prisoners, confined in said jail, manage and attend to their clothing, diet and lodging; and the heating, lighting and policing said jail, and taking care that the prisoners be safely kept," and asking the court to approve of said appointment, and to fix the wages of the keeper. Last Monday morning the court granted a rule to show cause why the appointment should not be made, and the case will be heard at next Argument Court.

Bradley's Superphosphate.

Manufactured by the Bradley Fertilizer Co., of Boston, can now be obtained in Bloomsburg. It is excellent in quality and is among the best fertilizers in the market. The prices are reasonable, and the results are very satisfactory. For particulars call on C. M. Bittenbender, under Opera House, Centre street, Bloomsburg. 3m.

The School Board held a meeting on Tuesday evening, all the members being present. The first business transaction was the election of a teacher for room No. 1 in Fifth street building. On the eighth ballot John Richardson was chosen. On motion the President appointed the following committees: On buildings and grounds, Hagenbuch, Knorr and Lawall; on supplies, Knorr, Kramer and Hagenbuch; on grievances and discipline, Krickbaum, Brown and Kramer; on course of study and text books, Lawall, Krickbaum and Brown. The following bills were approved and the Secretary directed to draw orders for their payment:—*Sentinel*, for publishing statement and notice to teachers, $21.00; *Republican* for the same, $21.00; C. M. Drinker, for opening safe, $2.50. The secretary was also directed to carry out a tax upon the old jail property, valued and returned by the assessors as exempt from taxation. On motion the board adjourned to meet at the grand jury room on Monday evening August 17th at which time the board, with the regular business to be transacted, will adopt text books, notice of which meeting is to be given to the teachers, as required by law, and also to sign the agreements with the board.

Hetlerville.

John Bond fell from the wagon while hauling in grain and bruised his arm severely.

The harvest is being nearly all gathered in for this season.

The question is now: Are you going to the festival and campmeeting?

Another question is who is going to be our teacher this Winter?

There was an ice cream party at Jerry Wagner's on Saturday night.

It is reported that the school directors intend to place new desks in the Snyder school house. We think it a capital idea, as the old ones are poor.

Jerry Wagner and wife went to Catawissa to visit friends, recently.

Teachers' Examinations.

Rupert, July 25th.
Centralia, July 29th.
Locust, Roaringcreek, Franklin and Numidia, July 30th.
Benton, Sugarloaf and Jackson, August 4th.
Scott, Lightstreet, August 6th.

J. S. GRIMES.

Almost a Fire.

On Saturday last about one o'clock smoke was discovered from the rear of A. J. Evans' building on the corner of Main and Iron streets. An alarm was given and the fire companies were promptly on hand, and in a few moments the fire was extinguished. It caught from a stove in the tailor room on the second floor. The stove was used for heating irons, and stood in a small room very close to the woodwork. It was probably left at noon with too much draft on, and the baseboard caught fire, and the flame worked its way up inside the partition to the joists on the third floor, which were considerably charred when discovered. A little longer time before discovery would have given the fire such headway that it would have been impossible to save the building. Comparatively little damage was done, and that mostly by water.

The Laporte Tragedy.

AN ENCOUNTER BETWEEN TWO POLES WHICH ENDED IN THE DEATH OF ONE.

Particulars of the tragedy near Laporte, Sullivan county, which has caused so much excitement in that vicinity, are as follows: The vicitim was Klemes Gueski, the accused Michael Sobreski, both Poles. Gueski, an unmarried man, has been idle by reason of a poisoned finger and twice within a recent period has gone to the house of Sobreski. The latter's wife informed her husband that he had made advances to her and that she had resisted. On Friday afternoon Sobreski left his home to pick berries, taking with him a thirty-two calibre revolver for the purpose of protecting himself from snakes. He returned about seven or eight o'clock and found Gueski sitting very close to Mrs. Sobreski. Sobreski told him he had no business there when he was not at home and ordered him to leave. Gueski gave him a defiant look and a derisive smile. Sobreski reached for the revolver and struck at him, intending to hit him on the shoulder. The revolver was discharged and the ball entered Gueski's right side a short distance below the arm and proved fatal in a few minutes.

As soon as Sobreski discovered that Gueski was shot he raised an alarm. Sobreski has been questioned and freely relates the whole occurrence. He says he was very angry when he saw Gueski there with his wife, and that when he treated him with apparent contempt and defiance he became exasperated. He says he did not intend to shoot the man, but only beat him, and seized on the revolver as the most convenient article for that purpose.

Court Proceedings.

July 20th—Mary A. Hill vs. Abraham Hill, divorce. Proof of publication of notice having been made, James B. Harman was appointed a commissioner to take testimony.

In the matter of the estate of C. F. Harder, Clinton Ellis, committee. Order and rule to show cause why attachment should not issue for P. Krouse & Bro. against C. Ellis, commanding him to pay the sum of $93.04, set apart in the auditor's report in said estate.

Robert C. Neal, assignee, vs. Lloyd Paxton and E. R. Drinker, executors of J. H. Harman, deceased, with notice to widow, children and heirs of decedent. I. W. McKelvy appointed guardian *ad litem* of Samuel B. Harman and Helen Harman, minor children of said decedent.

In the matter of the petition of John Mourey, sheriff, for approval of appointment of keeper of county jail. Petition filed and rule granted to show cause why said appointment shall not be made according to the prayer of petition. Rule returnable to September term.

Commonwealth Ex. Rel. Patrick McDermott, Supervisor of Conyngham township, vs. John Crane. Ordered that an alternate mandamus be issued to defendant commanding him to do and execute the duties by law or make known why he has not done so. Returnable the fourth Monday in September.

John K. Grotz vs. E. C. Ager. By consent of counsel October 15, at 9 o'clock a. m., fixed for the trial of the case.

Estate of Edward Lewis, deceased. Bond filed and approved with Stephen Pohe as surety.

Wm. H. Ivey vs. Clara Ivey, No. 210, September T, 1884, libel in divorce. Motion for decree in divorce on behalf of respondent, and motion to quash, and in case of a refusal to direct an issue. Opinion of the Court read: Leave granted libellant to amend his libel, and such amendment being made it is ordered and directed that the issue joined by the libel and answer, be tried before a jury, and placed at the head of the list for trial at September term.

The expression of preference of candidates by our correspondents must not be taken as being endorsed by us. Our preference is the man who is honestly nominated by the convention.

The Directors May Furnish Text Books.

For many years doubt has existed in the minds of public school authorities whether townships and boroughs had the right to furnish text books free to the students of the public schools. Some years ago when Hon. Wm. Butler was the President Judge of the Courts of Chester county, he rendered a decision to the effect that they had such a right; on another occasion Judge Pearson, of Dauphin county, in a similar case rendered a contrary decision. Neither case was ever taken to the Supreme Court, hence the doubt spoken of above.

The matter has been settled by the last Legislature, by which a special act authorizes directors to furnish free text books. The bill has just been signed by the Governor, and is therefore a law. The act, however, does not compel directors to furnish the books, but allows them to do so, and it is probable that it will result in the distribution of the free text books.

Lightstreet.

The band festival on Saturday night was quite a success. The net proceeds were about $80. The crowd was larger than anticipated.

A. B. White has now on hand a fine lot of fencing, joist shingling, lath, roofing &c. Parties in need can be suited at prices cheap as the cheapest.

Any one in need of a buck wagon or open buggy, will do well to call on A. C. Hidlay, our up town blacksmith.

Abram Jacoby has returned West, to look after the interest of his crops in Iowa.

Wilson Ager has rented Hoffman mill, near town, and will, in the near future, turn out flour second to none, the object to be to manufacture the self-rising flour.

The mouth music is now on the go. A new band organized, consisting of all mouth organs, to which our youth do ample justice.

George Vanliew, whilst on a visit to Philadelphia, purchased a pacing mare. From the looks of her she may have had a record. Ye fast horses look out for Georgie's animal.

The weather here is very warm, ground dry and dusty.

Our town was the scene of very great indulgence in intoxicating drink during the festival hours.

Roaring Creek.

Mrs. Susan Adams is quite ill.

Farmers are about through with their haymaking and harvesting.

G. W. Getty's child broke its arm by falling from a porch the other day.

Albert Yost and family, of Lancaster, are sojourning with their parents, Hermon Yost near here.

Miss Annie E. Wilson of near this place spent Sunday in Catawissa with relatives of her's.

The Chestnut Ridge Union Sunday school will picnic in the grove opposite the Johnson school house next Saturday.

Those who have a few leisure hours to spare in our village devote them to pitching quoit. Some getting right good.

D. I. Stine while cutting grass with the mower last Monday cut a hen's legs off which was hatching unobserved in the grass.

At this period on the eve of the delegate election we as Democrats will be desirous of putting the most competent and worthy man on the ticket for the office of Sheriff which in our estimation is Mr. Miller as he should have probably been the man six years ago. Mr. Miller will run well through here being well received; almost everywhere the objection to the other candidates are various, some, "I don't know him" "he is well off" "he had the office one term term that's enough, give some other man a chance; there are more men suitable than him." Mr. Miller will and ought to be our next Sheriff without the least doubt. Watch old Locust.

Ravencreek Valley.

It is an exceedingly busy season just now, hence no report from the Valley last week.

This afternoon (Saturday) quite a number of grain fields are yet untouched. The grain is now all dead ripe.

Jap Shultz and O. C. Beishline are harvesting for Judge Krickbaum. They are both capital, good hands.

The Ashelman's have but cleverly commenced harvesting.

It is said that this is the blacksmith's campaign and hence a Smith will be Sheriff.

It is now unusually warm and dry. Evidently a heavy drought has set in. The whistling of the wind indicates rain, however.

A very large and brilliant meteor appeared suddenly and momentarily in the North on last Friday evening, and on disappearing behind the hills made several bright flashes as if by lightning.

The corn and oats prospects never were better in this neighborhood than at present writing.

Oats will need no more rain to mature, but corn will need several soaking rains yet.

Week before last a number of heavy showers passed a little north of this place. Sugarloaf and Fairmount have been well blessed with rain lately.

We have looked and waited in vain for the terrible host and Pharaoh song of the promised advent of the locust, which years ago made this place hideous with their noise. Not a "loco" on the patch, neither will they sting at any time, which your correspondent tested when a boy; but was sufficiently frightened that he imagined that he was stung and that he experienced terrible pain when thinking of the circumstance for several days, but, in reality, had no pain at all.

Jerseytown.

The wheat is all cut and much of it housed.

Messrs. R. Buckingham and Frank Billmeyer were in town on Saturday.

Miss Heacock, of Bloomsburg, is visiting at J. B. Hartman's.

Miss Sallie Watson is at home since graduation.

Mrs. Wm. Kreamer, of Bloomsburg, was at C. Kreamer's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Stout, of Shenandoah, attended the funeral of his brother, John Stout, which occurred on the 9th.

No preaching in the M. E. Church last Sabbath on account of the absence of the pastor.

Mr. James Dildine is quite poorly.

School furniture men are very sociable just now. They call frequently on the directors.

The show in Kreamer's hall Saturday evening was quite largely attended.

The festival at the Madison Baptist Church was well attended. We understand that about $100 was taken in.

Welliver & Hop are doing a hopping business with their buggies. Last week they disposed of about a half dozen.

School meeting last Saturday. The board adopted Steele's work on Physiology and Hygiene.

The school house to be erected at Geringer's was given to Jacob Shoemaker. Consideration, $443.50.

The Vendine school house was given to Frank Dildine to be built for $440.

No definite action, we believe, was taken in regard to who is to supply the furniture.

A number of our farmers have made a move in the right direction and if they have the courage to carry it out we will get rid of a nuisance which has been getting worse every year. Trespassing is always indulged in here to extreme from the time the fruit and berries begin to ripen till it is too late to hunt. To stop this several of the farmers have put up boards notifying the public that trespassing on their grounds is forbidden. There are some who are inclined to read the notices, throw down the fence s and go on just as they have always done. The very first party of this character ought to be made to suffer the full penalty of the law, otherwise the notices are a failure—no use to the farmer and no benefit to the community.

The annual meeting at Derry for the purpose of cleaning up the burial grounds, &c., will be Tuesday, July 28th. It is desired that all who have an interest in that cemetery be there at that time and aid in the work.

A Barnum Elephant Shot.

HE KILLS HIS KEEPER AT NASHUA, N. H.

Many of our readers who attended Barnum's show at Danville, a few weeks ago, will remember the large elephant that led the performing herd in their drill. The following despatch from Keene, N. H., shows that he has come to a sudden end:

KEENE, N. H., July 20.—The huge elephant, Albert, belonging to the Barnum show, killed his keeper, James McCormick, professionally known as James Sweeney, at Nashua, N. H., on July 18. Sweeney's body, inclosed in an elegant casket, was shipped to his relatives at Manchester. The entire Barnum company, headed by the principal band playing appropriate airs, escorted the body to the depot and paid the last respects to their dead comrade, at six o'clock this morning. The ceremony was an imposing one and was witnessed by many residents.

During the afternoon performance of the circus Mr. James S. Hutchinson, one of the circus managers, announced that as the elephant had taken human life he should be shot immediately after the performance and requested any members of the Keene Light Guards who might be in the audience to report to their captain at the door of the museum canvas. At 4:30 p. m. the giant Albert, loaded with chains and preceded by the head trainers, Arstingstall and Newman, marched forth from the menagerie, followed by thirty-three riflemen and nearly all the members of the show. The procession crossed a long field and passed down into a long ravine near the river. Here the elephant was securely chained to the trunks of some large trees and the riflemen were drawn up in line fifteen paces from his head and side. At this stage of the proceedings the great animal seemed to instinctively feel that something unusual was about to occur, for he began to trumpet in a truly piteous manner.

George Arstingstall, the trainer, drew a chalk line around the animal's heart and one around the brain as targets for the sharp-shooters. The commands "ready, aim," were given. Arstingstall cried "Albert," the monster raised his head in obedience to the last command of his keeper and as the word "fire," accompanied by the report of thirty-three military rifles rang out, the animal fell dead in his chains without a struggle or a cry. The execution was witnessed by fully 2,000 people, who gave a great shout as the man-slayer fell. Albert was an Asiatic elephant and leader of the performing herd. He was next in size to Jumbo and has, until quite recently, been considered one of the safest of the herd. A telegram was sent to the managers of the Smithsonian Institution Museum, Washington, by Messrs. Barnum, Bailey and Hutchinson donating the remains to that institution. The authorities answered immediately that they would send men to take charge, and thanked the donors for the present. Albert had been with the Barnum show since its consolidation with the London show, and had made a tour of the world with the latter institution and was valued at $10,000.

An Important Law.

We place before our readers this week one of the most important acts passed by the last Legislature and which has been approved by the Governor.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the qualified electors of each borough and township in this Commonwealth shall on the third Tuesday in February of each year hereafter elect an officer to be styled collector of taxes whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April next after his election.

SECTION 2. The courts of quarter session shall have power to fill by appointments all vacancies in the said office within their respective counties, and if any person elected to fill said office shall fail to give bond and qualify as hereinafter provided on or before the fourth day of the term of said court next ensuing his election the said court shall declare his office vacant and appoint a suitable person resident in the proper borough or township to fill the same.

SECTION 3. The collector of taxes shall before he enters upon the duties of his office take and subscribe an oath of office and file the same in the office of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county and shall also enter into a bond to the Commonwealth in double the probable amount of taxes that will come into his hands with at least two sufficient sureties, said bond to be approved by the said court or a judge thereof in vacation and filed in the office of the clerk of the said court, the condition of which bond shall be that the said collector shall well and truly collect and pay over or account for according to law the whole amount of taxes charged and assessed in the duplicates which shall be delivered to him.

SECTION 4. The county, borough, township, school, poor and other authorities now empowered and which may hereafter be empowered to levy taxes within the several boroughs and township of this Commonwealth shall on or before the first day of August of each year after the first election of collector of taxes under this act issue their respective duplicates of taxes assessed to the collector of taxes of their respective boroughs and townships with their warrants attached directing and authorizing him to collect the same, but road taxes may be worked out as heretofore, provided that such special and other road taxes as it may be lawful and necessary to collect in money may at the discretion of the supervisors or road commissioners be placed in the hands of the collector of taxes with their warrant for collection by him, for which he shall receive five per centum of the amount collected by him, or the same may be collected by the supervisors or road commissioners as heretofore, provided further that the limitations in this act as to time and the requirements hereof relating to keeping an alphabetical list of persons charged with taxes shall not apply to road taxes.

SECTION 5. The collector of taxes shall have all the power for the collection of said taxes during his term of office heretofore vested in collectors of county taxes under existing laws and be subject to the same liabilities and penalties for neglect or violation of the duties of his office.

SECTION 6. The collector of taxes shall provide an appropriate book, the cost of which shall be allowed to him in the settlement of his accounts, in which he shall enter in alphabetical order the names of all persons charged with taxes in the duplicates aforesaid, and showing the amount of such tax charged against each person, which book shall be open to the inspection of each taxpayer and shall be delivered by the collector of taxes at the expiration of his term to his successor in office.

SECTION 7. Where any duplicate of taxes assessed is issued and delivered to the collector of taxes it shall be the duty of said collector to give public notice as soon thereafter as conveniently can be done by at least ten written or printed notices to be posted in as many places in different parts of the township or borough that said duplicate has been issued and delivered to him, and all persons who shall within sixty days from the date of said notice make payment of any taxes charged against them in said duplicate shall be entitled to a reduction of five per centum from the amount thereof, and all persons who shall fail to make payment of any taxes charged against them in said duplicate for six months after notice given as aforesaid shall be charged against them, which shall be added thereto by said collector of taxes and collected by him.

SECTION 8. The collector of taxes shall in person or by some person duly authorized be in attendance for the purpose of receiving and receipting for taxes on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week during the last two weeks of said sixty days, between the hours of two o'clock and six o'clock in the afternoon, at his residence or some other place in the proper township or borough to be designated by him in the notice aforesaid.

SECTION 9. The collector of taxes shall collect the taxes charged in said duplicates and pay over the same to the respective treasurers or authorities entitled thereto after deducting his commission for the collection thereof, which is hereby fixed at two per centum on all taxes paid to him on which an abatement of five per centum is allowed, and at five per centum on all taxes afterwards collected, provided that where the total amount of taxes charged on a duplicate is less than one thousand dollars the said collector shall receive three per centum on all taxes paid to him on which an abatement of five per centum is allowed.

SECTION 10. Exonerations may be made by the authorities and in the same manner as heretofore.

SECTION 11. The accounts of collectors of taxes shall be settled by the township or borough auditors of the proper township or borough, and he shall state a separate account for each different tax collected by him, but collectors of county and State taxes shall settle with the County Commissioners as heretofore.

SECTION 12. Taxes charged upon unseated lands shall not be collected by the collectors of taxes but shall be certified and returned by the several authorities levying the same to the County Commissioners to be collected as heretofore.

SECTION 13. So much of all general acts heretofore passed as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed, but this act shall not apply to any taxes the collection of which is regulated by a local law.

Approved the 25th day of June, A. D. 1885. ROBERT E. PATTISON.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1885.

It is not considered good form in "lah de dah" Washington to talk about the weather, but with the thermometer at 99 in the shade what else is there to talk about, what other subject so worthy of complaint and objurgation? Fortunately for those engaged in government work, the public offices are clean, well ventilated and as cool as they can be made. But in spite of the diaphanous dresses of the female employees and the fact that men discard all garments, not insisted upon by civil and social laws, they perspire like iron puddlers.

The President has learned for the first time what Washington could do in the way of hot weather and no doubt contrasted last Sunday in the city with the previous Sunday which he spent at Wood Mont, on the upper Potomac.

I see that some of the truly good Republican papers are greatly hurt because the President went to Woodmont and spent the Sabbath, like a bad boy, fishing. It will, no doubt, delight them to learn that the President did nothing of the sort, but passed the day like a gentleman and a Christian and caught his fish on Monday.

When I first came to Washington, about thirteen years ago, I was one day in the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and saw a stout looking middle-aged gentlemen to whom I was introduced as Mr. Roach. Neither the name or the man impressed me as noteworthy, but after he had taken his leave, Commodore Ammen, the then Chief of the Bureau, remarked: "that was Mr. John Roach, the great ship builder."

John Roach's failure is the most interesting news of the day. It is not surprising in any respect. He has lived on Navy Department favoritism. It has been his entire stock in trade. When it was withdrawn he had to fail. A prominent ship builder who knows Roach well says that when Robeson became Secretary of the Navy in '69, Roach was $800,000 in debt. By the constant friendly aid of Robeson, who was by many persons believed to be a partner in Roach's establishment, Roach was cared for and enabled to continue his ship building business. During Robeson's time he practically controlled the Navy Department, and was given enormous advantages in the purchase of old materials and in making new contracts with the Government.

When the new cruisers were ordered by Congress three years ago, he, relying as usual on official favoritism, rushed in and contracted to build them a quarter of a million less than what careful men thought would be their actual cost. Such methods of doing business could only have one result. Had the failure occurred at some later period it might have been alleged to have been the result of political hostility. As it is now, it is the result simply of natural causes.

The Secretary of the Navy is in the presence of a great opportunity. It has been demonstrated that the Government cannot build naval vessels by contract. Mr. Whitney can show that the Government is not dependent on contractors, by building war ships in the navy yards of the United States of which there are nine.

Of course the old rotten system of running the navy yards as parts of the political machine must be reformed. The system of having a top-heavy organization of foremen, and a few mechanics who "soldier" over their work, and appeal to their congressmen if they are discharged for protection, must be reformed. The Bureaus in the Department which have connived at the fungus growth of abuses that have made every navy yard a leech on the public treasury must be reformed. As soon as navy yard work is managed on business principles the Navy Department can build ships and engines and fabricate ordinance cheaper than it can get the same articles by contract. It has a plant of great value on which interests and profits need not be earned. It has a large number of highly educated officers who can do work for which every private ship builder must pay. When political interference is stopped, it will enable the navy yards to get the best mechanics. To argue that the Government cannot build ships or guns is to plead the baby act and to admit there will be no honest attempt to reform the abuses which have destroyed the usefulness of the navy yards.

Asbury.

The farmers in the past week have been busily engaged harvesting, some are done and some are not done, but to-day will about wind it up. Some few are done hauling in.

Paul Gilbert our stage driver on the new route from Forks to Shickshinny has been making his regular trips Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays with great regularity always on time. He has been having quite a number of passengers. It maks it quite convenient for us living along the route. He takes our news to the office and brings all back that is at the office for us.

The mercury stood at 130° in the sun on last Saturday and ninety in the shade.

The Second Quarterly meeting on the Orangeville charge was held at Jonestown on Friday last M. L. Smyser and A. B. Hooven were present. On Sabbath following the regular quarterly conference services were conducted by Mr. Hooven. Love feast 9 a. m., preaching at 11 a. m., the text will be found in St John 3rd chapter and 14th verse. "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the son of man be lifted up." Mr. Hooven's discourse was one that will be remembered by all who were present. M. L. Smyser preached at 7½ p. m. to a large and attentive congregation.

The financial call on Friday footed up $114.10

I saw in the last week's *Sentinel* a big eel catch by a party from your town. They say they commenced setting one mile below Orangeville and set up to Forks, then took up Huntington Creek as far as Eli Robbin's. Yes they were seen by a number of people and the great wonder of our people up here is that the authorities at Bloomsburg don't have them arrested. They seem to bid defiance to civil law. I will just call their attention to a case that was tried a few years ago in Columbia Co. and the offender was fined and what has been may be done again. A hint to the wise is sufficient and will suffice.

Water.

[For the COLUMBIAN.]

Do you hear the laughing waters,
Do you hear their roaring call,
As they onward rush forever,
Sprinkling joy and life for all?
O such lovely sparkling waters!
Bounding 'long their pebbly shore,
Giving life to parched rootlets,
Purging pure its sandy floor,
Kissing roses and white lilies,
Sending silvery spray on high;
Till the nations, in their longings,
Look and say, "How small am I?"
Life portraying!—see the picture
Penciled on the mountain wall;
Meeting out to each its measure—
Never passing large or small.
How to know about these pictures,
We must wander up the glen,
To the place where it is coming
Forth a babbling sparkling gem.
There amid the natural beauties
God has given to mankind,
We will find a purer substance
Than, on earth, in man we find.
Where the mocking bird is singing,
Songs of sweetest love and praise;
Or the oriole's nest is swinging,
Hung by him in former days;
Or the lark from flight is resting
On a branch of sighing pine
Sighing in the gentle zephyrs;
Such, O God! such gifts are thine.

L. J.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1885.

Reader, you think you know what crinkled seersuckers are. Do you? Drop a line for samples and give us some notion as to the colors you like.

Seersuckers! Nothing is more in favor for hot-weather dress among ladies of taste: and the treble reason is they are pretty and cool—they cost not much to begin with—they are easily washed—they are "ironed" by letting them hang in the wind and sun—they are cooler than anything smooth—the crinkles are pretty as well as cool—the roughness is part of the beauty. In short they are pretty, cool and inexpensive. We might have added a fourth—they are tough—as George Eliot says, "stout enough to last a lifetime." These are reasons enough.

Now, lady, do you know what these crinkles are? Let us imagine you don't. We are talking to you who don't. You have a night-gown-yoke of puffing insertion—a stripe of smooth and a stripe of rough. That's crinkled seersucker. You have seen a rainbow after a summer shower, the sun behind you. That's crinkled seersucker—its air is like the refreshing air of seersucker. You have seen the canary shaking his feathers after his bath, each feather on end, the penetrating air between—that's crinkled seersucker.

It's very odd; but almost all the seersuckers, almost all, are here. They're very scarce. What is odder yet, they are cheap. What is oddest of all they are better than ever before, and prettier, airier.

A seersucker dress or two—why, do you know, one seersucker isn't like another seersucker. There's such variety in seersuckers. Take a two color seersucker, cream-and-ecru for instance, a puff and a ribbon, a puff and a ribbon, a puff and a ribbon, and so on all over. Take a three-color seersucker, pink-and-ecru-and-blue for instance—there's your rainbow. Are they not in refreshing contrast?

18 and 25 cents a yard; the 25-cent seersuckers have a bit of lace between puffing and color. The 18-cent resembles the original India seersucker. The 25-cent is entirely modern. We have a hundred styles of both.

Northeast from the center.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

DEATHS.

NEYHART.—Died in Orangeville, on July 21st., 1885, Mrs. Sallie Neyhart, relict of Solomon Neyhart.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, the celebrated Temperance Restorative, that tones without exciting, and regul

A Georgia Willow Farm.

A flying trip recently to the osier willow farm of I. C. Plant, a mile below the city presented a surprise. In a building on the premises were a number of negro women and boys at work stripping the bark and leaves from the willow switches. This is the first cutting of the crop of two years' growth, and the yield will be two or three tons. These switches are from four to seven feet long, and are cut and placed in bundles like sheaves of wheat. They are then taken to the stripping building and placed in a vat filled with water. The large ends are then placed in a peculiar little machine, which loosens the bark for a couple of inches. Passing along on the table they are placed one by one in the strippers, a little machine, the invention of Mr. Plant, and with a pair of pliers are pulled through with one jerk. This process takes off all the bark and leaves. The switches are then wiped off with a woolen cloth by passing them through the hand. They are then bundled and laid away to dry. The little contrivance used for stripping performs its work admirably. Mr. Plant sent to Switzerland and the willow farms in the North and West for machines, but all were crude and worked unsatisfactorily. He set about and soon made one for the purpose which does its work rapidly and effectually. All the leaves and bark are dried and baled, and command a price of 25 cents per pound. They are used for a certain kind of medicine. Mr. Plant has 400,000 willows now growing on his farm. He has within the past week set out 80,000 and are growing finely. He will set out his entire levee with them, and will then have sixty acres in willows alone. A ton to the acre is the average yield, and the willows, when shipped dried, command $200 per ton in a dozen markets. In three years all he has set out now will be high enough to cut. The willow farm is a success throughout, and Col. E. C. Grier, who was looking at it says the bark and leaves alone, to say nothing of the valuable switches, pay better than cotton.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

The People With Him.

THE PRESIDENT KEEPING RIGHT ON IN THE COURSE WHICH HE IS CONVINCED IS RIGHT.

From the New York Evening Post.

Confidence in himself and confidence in the people are two qualities which are indispensable in the public man who would do patrioitic service for the country. They were possessed by Abraham Lincoln, who felt that he was called upon for the tremendous task which fell to his lot, and who always had faith that the "plain people" would support him, no matter how loud the politicians might grumble. They are possessed by Lincoln's successor in the White House to-day. Mr. Cleveland believes that he can give the people the reform in government which they demand, and he believes that the people will support a President who does his best to serve them. It would probably surprise the Blaine editors and their congenial fellow-workers among the spoils-hunting Democratic to know how little the "captious criticism" of the one class—to use Theodore Roosevelt's apt characterization of the Republican organs—or the furious abuse of the other affects the composure and determination of the President. Mr. Cleveland set out upon his administration with a fixed purpose to pursue a well-defied policy and with a thorough confidence that the people would sustain him in it. Four months of experience at Washington have only strengthened his purpose and deepened his confidence. His friends and his enemies alike may rest assured that he means to keep right on in what he is more than ever convinced is the right course, and that he feels no shadow of doubt that a large majority of the American people are with him.

For Dyspeptics.

Something for those who have weak and dyspeptic stomachs, that I know from experience is good.

When the stomach becomes weak, inflamed, or ulcerated, we must eat the food most easily digested, and go back to the diet of infancy and feed upon milk until the stomach recovers its strength. Boiled milk, with lime water, is the most easily digested. Raw milk contains sugar, and is apt to sour on the stomach. When the stomach is greatly inflamed, use only a few teaspoonsful at a time, and take it often, say every two hours. As the stomach gains strength, eat a little boiled rice, or farina, a small quantity of chicken or mutton broth, or beef tea. For several months I have made my breakfast of two teacupfuls of boiled milk, taken as hot as I could, and have eaten nothing else. For dinner I have a little tea, a cup of milk with a piece of toasted bread on it, and for supper the same: sometimes I use rice, oat meal, farina, or toast water in the place of toast. For fruit, I eat bananas, as this is all the fruit I can eat until later in the season, when I eat grapes, almost living on them. Butter or fat meat is one of the worst things people can put in their stomachs. I seldom eat meat, but drink the broth, which I always save. By taking care of my diet I get along comfortably, but as soon as I overeat I have headache and sour stomach. Some of you dyspeptics, try my remedy, and tell me if you do not feel better. When any of the lower animals suffer with disease of the stomach, they instinctively stop eating, and we ought to know as much as they. Give your stomachs a rest. More people die of overeating than ever do of starvation.

MRS. D. RIEGEL.
78 University ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Management of Young Pigs.

The greatest danger to which young pigs are subject is overfeeding. A pig at weaning has a very small stomach and very limited powers of digestion, and yet these young animals are permitted to gorge themselves with sour milk and meal slops as soon as they are weaned, until their sides are swollen. This overfeeding produces indigestion, with disorder of the brain, or so-called staggers; nervous disorders, with paralysis or epilepsy; the growth is arrested, the breath is fetid, the teeth become black, and some people ignorantly believe that black teeth is doing it all. The teeth are knocked out with a stone or a bolt in a rough manner, and the mouth is made so sore that the pig refuses to eat for awhile, and then she recovers from the abstinence. So that the presence of the teeth is claimed to be the real cause of the disease; they are a symptom of it only, and when the health is good the teeth are all right. Had the pigs been fed moderately, and not given all they would eat, the trouble would have been avoided. Half a pint at a time of sweet skimmed milk is a sufficient meal for a weaned pig.—*Farmer's Call.*

A pretty corner cupboard is made of plain deal, upon which is traced a pretty pattern of plums and blossoms. The background is covered with oak staining, and the pattern is shaded with sepia. This may be easily made at home, and when French polished, it has the effect of inlaid wood.

The color of the yolk of an egg is a partial indication of the treatment given to the hen that laid the egg. A very pale yellow shows that the flock is closely confined and gets no variety of food. The color indicating good care and high health is rather a dark orange. A yolk that spreads as soon as turned out of the shell indicates that the egg is a little ancient. Sick hens do not lay at all, hence the actual faults of eggs are due mainly to their treatment after being laid. The yolk of an egg in an unchanged position for many weeks will cling to the shell more or less.

Very good little cakes are made by this recipe: Mix thoroughly a quarter of a pound of pounded almonds, a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar, two ounces of butter, a little grated lemon peel and one egg. Add just flour enough to roll and cut in small cakes with the paste cutter; glaze with egg and bake a delicate brown.

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: "I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for Malarial Fevers on the Isthmus of Panama."

TAKE

Simmons' Liver Regulator

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE

An Effectual Specific

FOR

MALARIAL FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, RESTLESSNESS, MENTAL DEPRESSION, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, &c.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Phila,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

may 29-1y

Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

The committee in charge of the construction of the base and pedestal for the reception of this great work, IN ORDER TO RAISE FUNDS FOR ITS COMPLETION, have prepared a miniature Statute six inches in height,—the Statue Bronzed; Pedestal, Nickel-silvered,—which they are now delivering to subscribers throughout the United States at ONE DOLLAR EACH.

This attractive souvenir and Mantel or Desk ornament is a perfect fac-simile of the model furnished by the artist.

The Statuette in same metal, twelve inches high, at FIVE DOLLARS EACH, delivered.

The designs of Statue and Pedestal are protected by U. S. Patents, and the models can only be furnished by this Committee. Address, with remittance,

RICHARD BUTLER, Secretary.
American Committee of the Statue of Liberty.
33 Mercer Street, New York.

H. G. Eshleman,

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's, hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.

y 9-1y

T AND COFFEE A handsome VASE LAMP given with a $5 order for Tea and Coffee. An Iron Stone CHAMBER SET, 10 pieces, or a TEA SET, 44 pieces, or a handsome BRONZE HANGING LAMP given with a $10 order. A CHAMBER SET of 10 pieces, with blue, maroon or pink band or an IRON STONE CHINA TEA SET of 56 pieces, or a GLASS SET of 50 pieces given with a $12 order, HANDSOME PREMIUMS, consisting of Decorated China Ware in Tea Sets, also Dinner and Tea Sets combined, and Chamber Sets, etc., etc., given with orders for $15, $20, $25, $28 and $30. Send for circular, which will give you full particulars. GRAND UNION TEA COMPANY, 25 South Main St., Wilkes Barre, Pa. headquarters 90 Front street, New York City. **CLUB ORDERS**

may 15-1y

B. F. HARTMAN

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24.

A PRESENT!

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping name of two book agents, will receive FREE a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all our PRESIDENTS, including Cleveland, size 22x28 inch, worth $4.00.

Address Elder Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.

July 17-1y

Memoirs of U. S. GRANT

His own account of the greatest military struggle of modern times. 100,000! orders already taken. Will sell immensely. For particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., Pub's, 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. June 26-4w d

Important to Canvassers.

WANTED.—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 96 Reade St., N. Y. July 10-4w

JOB WORK NEATLY

EXECUTED AT

THIS OFFICE

Amputation of the Leg.

Money is the universal necessity, and none but a cynic or a fool will affect to despise it. Mr. Abram Ellsworth, of Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y., had realized this truth. His disease involved the whole of his thigh-bone, and the suffering man looked forward, not without apparent reason, to death as his only delivery. The family physicians refused to amputate the limb, asserting that the operation would kill the patient on the spot. Dr. David KENNEDY, of Rondout, N. Y., who was consulted, held a different opinion and amputated the limb. The Doctor then administered freely his great Blood Specific FAVORITE REMEDY to afford tone and strength to the system and prevent the return of the disease, and Mr. Ellsworth remains to this day in the bloom of health. This gentleman's disease was the offspring of foul blood, and Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY purified the blood and restored the blood and restored to him the power once more to enjoy his life. Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the same cause? Try Favorite Remedy. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR a bottle. Bear in mind the proprietor's name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

To keep the blood pure is the principal end of inventions and discoveries in medicine. To this object probably no one has contributed more signally than Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., in the production of a medicine which has become famous under the title of the "FAVORITE REMEDY." It removes all impurities of the blood, regulates the disordered Liver and Kidneys, cures constipation, Dyspepsia and all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO.,

Offer to the Trade their Fine Brand of Cigars.

The Landres,
Henry Clay,
Normal,
Samson, and
Cosmopolitan

Fine Fruits and Fine Confectionery on hand. Fresh every week. Bloomsburg, Pa. Feb. 27

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—:o:—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa

TONSORIAL ROOMS.

THE OLD STAND

under the Exchange Hotel, still takes the lead. Hair Dressing, Shaving, Dyeing, Shampooing and all work in my line promptly and neatly done.

BILLIARD & POOL TABLES.

James Reilly,
Jan 30-tf Proprietor.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS, SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

COURSEN, CLEMONS & CO.
Limited,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Crockery, Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Window Glass, and Plated-ware.

The 56 candle-power marsh electric lamp.
The celebrated Pinafore Burner.
Bird Cages, Fruit Jars.
422 Lackawanna Avenue. SCRANTON, Pa.
may 1-1y

PRICE LIST OF

ROOFING SLATE

On Cars at Quarry.

No. 1 Slate	$3.00 to $4.00
No. 1 Rib Slate	3.00 to 3.25
Seconds	3.00
No. 2 Rib Slate	2.50

J. L. HULL,
26 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa
may 22-1y

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

Scranton House,

—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—

Victor Koch, Proprietor.

Rooms are heated by steam, well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Finest Bar and Lunch Counter in the city.

Meals to order at all hours. Ladies and Gents restaurant furnished with all delicacies of the season.

Location near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot, Scranton, Pa. Mar 2-1f

"Maryland, My Maryland."

* * * "Pretty Wives,
Lovely daughters and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!"

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"

Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and aged!"

"Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of billiousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had

"Lost!'

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-timed Beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I am flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain

C. L. JAMES,
BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

☞"None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of **Dyspepsia, or Indigestion,** are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable—a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of **all disorders of the stomach and bowels.** They are the best of all purgatives for family use.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

SUPERIOR SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES, FIELD-GLASSES, BAROMETERS, TELESCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, THERMOMETERS, Drawing Instruments, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

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$50 REWARD.

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Every Ounce of Adulteration

—IN THE—

New Process Soap

THE WONDERFUL 3-LB BAR.

MADE ONLY BY

Gowans & Stover,
Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by all first-class grocers.

April 10-1-yr

Read and Save Money,

Now is the time to Build.

—:o:—

No 1 German Pine Siding 5 or 6 in. wide	$17 00 per m.
No 1 ½ inch siding planed,	14 00 "
" Hemlock German siding, 6 inch	14 00 "
" " flooring,	14 00 "
" white pine "	17 00 "
" yellow " "	16 00 "
" surfaced pine boards,	17 00 "
" sawed pine shingles,	3 00 "
No 2 " " "	2 50 "
No 3 " " "	1 75 "
No 1 sap sawed pine shingles,	1 75 "
" hemlock sawed "	2 00 "
" heart shaved pine " from	$5 00 to 7 00 "
" sap " "	3 00 to 4 50 "
" hemlock " " "	4 00 to 4 50 "
" shingle lath,	2 75 "
" plastering lath,	2 00 "
Hemlock fencing,	9 00 "
" guaged fencing 6 inch wide,	10 00 "
" boards 10 to 12 inch wide,	10 00 "
" bills any size from	$10 00 to 11 00 "

—:o:—

I keep a full stock of the above kinds of Lumber always on hand, and will sell at these prices during year of 1885.

—:o:—

H. B. LOW,
Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa.
apr 3-6m

Hay Fever

Is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes. Ely's Cream Balm is a real cure for this disease and can be depended upon.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. July24,d.

E. B. BROWER

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

WANTED A MAN! INTELLIGENT, Ambitious, Energetic, to secure and fill our orders in his section. Responsible House. References exchanged. Take in less than 1 year. **SALARY** different department. **LADY** also. **GAY BROS.,** 1033 P. 1885. S. Y. $675 to $100 July 10-4w r

A Famous Orchard.

In a recent number of the *Magazine of American History*, E. P Powell writes entertainingly of the Kirkland orchard, on College Hill, Onedia Co., which takes its name from Samauel Kirkland, or Dominie Kirkland, as he was better known, to whom a large tract of land, including the site of the orchard, was granted by the Onedia tribe of Indians and the state of New York, acting jointly, in 1788. It is supposed that the apple trees were planted about the begining of the present century, the rings in logs recently cut from the trees confirming that date. "The trees, having attained suitable size, were transplanted to the hillside above, about half way to the site of his school or academy for Indian youth, now Hamilton College. The selection of a site for his school showed Kirkland's admirable practicable good sense as well as æsthetic taste. He was equally at home in horticulture, for a more favorable location for fruit does not exist in central New York. Opening just below the college and running down with ample spread into the valley is a complexity of swales, fully to the southeast. Sheltered from both west and north-west winds, this vale opens to the full morning sun. It is to-day the home of such fruits as cannot be successfully grown and ripened at the distance of half a mile to the east or half a mile to the west. Besides, there is in central New York no finer outlook than over the broad Oriskany Valley down into the Mohawk and over the Trenton and Dearfield Hills and the ranges that flank southward to Paris and Hanover. To-day you can stand under the Dominie's trees and count the chimneys of New York mills, the steeples of Utica, the furnace stacks of the iron smelters, besides a half dozen thriving villages of great beauty.

"The original orchard numbered about 200 trees, covering four or five acres. Another orchard further south is probably to be traced to this little nursery sowed at the foot of College Hill. The fruit was as varied in quality as is usual with seedling. No grafting was done until Mrs. Robinson, the daughter of Kirkland, and her husband, the Rev. Dr. Edward Robinson, deeded a portion of the land to John Powell. Two men then lived on College Hill whose tastes were preeminently horticultural; one was Jonas Noyes, Professor of Chemistry in Hamilton College, and John Powell. Both of these men put forth strenuous efforts to introduce the best varieties apples, pears, plums, and whatever else they could acclimatize. They grafted with enthusiasm. Powell went so far as to graft the wild cherries in the woods, 'for the birds' he said, with a mingling of poetry and gentle good nature. Owning a large part of the Kirkland orchard, he began to improve the fruit by grafting. In the middle of the century while the trees were in full vigor, no finer autumn sight could be seen than the Spitzenburgs and russets that clothed the branches. No codling moths or curculious had then entered a claim to our choicest fruits.

"Many of the original fruits were, however of such special value as to preserve them from the grafting saw. It was easy to trace the blood of the stock back to English and French apples of fame over 100 years ago; notably the Swaar, the English pippin and bellefluer. A good horticulturist will thus detect the ancestry of almost any wild fruit. Of the better seedlings one alone has proved of such superior quality ss to enable it to secure a place among the market apples of today. This shows bellfluer blood predominating, but as Patrick Barry thinks was the result of a cross with the Swaar. It bears the name of the originator; and along side Hamilton College I think the Dominie would now rejoice to see the Kirkland apple growing in its luxuriance and beauty. Certainly the college has been less just to its founder in taking the name of another patron, than the owners of the orchard in giving his memory a perpetual youth in the ever-propagated and rejuvenated apple.

"The orchard retained its vigor until about the middle of the century. When John Powell died, proper care of the trees ceased. The professional grafter was allowed to cut at will. To increase his pence no man's propensity is so violently toward slaughter. The trees were otherwise, for a few years, neglected. As a result most of them are dead, and the rest bear the wounds received in the era of professionalism.

A few are sure to fall each year, and the hardiest will hardly outlive the century. But among the survivors is the original Kirkland apple tree. This will be carefully guarded, and at last replaced by a root sucker that will only repeat the same fruit and stand as a memorial in the twentieth century, or even twenty-first, of the man who taught the Onedians the arts of peace in the eighteenth. To make it more sure of preservation, a stone will even be set up beside the tree: recording its historical value."

How to Break a Balky Horse.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives a recipe for the cure of a balky horse, which may be well worth trying: When a horse balks in a wagon, cart or carriage, I have him taken out, the harness taken off, except the bridle, a boy or man put on the animal's back, with instructions to make him move lively for ten minutes up and down the road. At the expiration of that time I put on the harness and hitch up, and the animal goes all right. It may have to be done once ore twice more, whenever the hitch-up after meals takes place. A farmer near me last Summer had a nice young 4-year-old horse, which worked steadily from Spring to midsummer; then the horse, having had a long rest, when put to work again, refused to draw. He tried him some days, and then told me that he was going to send that horse to Baltimore to be sold, because it would not work. I told him what to do. Three days after I saw him again, and he said that he followed my directions and the horse worked all right. There is no use to beat or otherwise ill-treat a balky horse. The simplest and best way is to do what I have recommended, as all horses will go under the saddle, and some of the mettle is taken out of them during the ride. I have seen horses strapped and thrown down several times in succession, and yet they did not go. A New York man living in this section three years ago, if his horse would not pull, would jerk out a fence stake and strike the horse over the head and knock it down. Once I went out and offered to buy the old horse, to save it from such cruelty, but he would not sell. The favorite resort with most farmers is a good, long, kickory switch, one man to hold the plow, and a boy to use the switch, which is kept very busy.

Tillers Known.

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 32, 34 & 36 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

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☞Orders will receive prompt atte ntion

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

P nnsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect July, 5th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.40 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily, for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.00 a. m. Baltimore, 5.25 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.35 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.50 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.52 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.18 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.37 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.01 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.08 p. m., Sunbury 1.00 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

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